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V I E W

OF THE

Danger and Folly

OF BEING

Publick - Spirited,

And Sincerely Loving One's

C O U N T R Y;

In the deplorable CASE

Of the *Londonderry* and *Innisbkilling* Regiments: /

Being a True and Faithfull Account of their Unparalleled
Service and *Sufferings*, at and since the REVOLUTION.

To which is Added, the Particular CASE

Of WILLIAM HAMILL, Gent. their Agent. R

*Scultus ab obliquo qui cum descendere possit,
Pugnat in adversas ire Nator aqua. Ovid.*

*Aude aliquid brevibus Gyarn, et carcere dignum,
Si vis esse aliqui. Juvenal.*

There was a little City and f.w Men within it; and there came a great King against it
and Besieged it, and built great Bulwarks against it: Now there was a Poor-Wife-Man, and
he by his Wisdom delivered the City; yet no Man Remember'd that same Poor Man. *Escler.*

LONDON, Printed for the Author, in the Year 1721,



THE PREFACE.

THE Noble Stand made for the Constitution, by the Protestants in Ireland in the Year 1688: Particularly in their Unparallel'd Defence of the City of Londonderry, was then the Subject of the Discourse, Speculation, and Wonder of all Europe: But behold a greater Wonder still! Those brave People are not yet Paid for that Important piece of Service; though they were then as Regularly Commissioned, by his late Majesty King William, as any of the rest of the Army; neither has any Recompence been made them to this Day, for 138,349 l. 7 s. 4 d. laid out by them, for Furnishing Horses, Arms, and Accoutrements for that Service; though they were taken from them afterwards for the Use of the Government when they were Disbanded; nor has the least Regard ever been had to their great Losses by the Enemy, in having their Houses Plundered and Destroyed, their Corn, Cattle and every Thing taken away; while all their Neighbours were in perfect Safety; who had the Wisdom to Comply, or stay at Home.

There may be a greater and deeper Politick in this extraordinary Treatment of this Body of People, than they can possibly reach; But be that as it will, one thing seems to lye pretty open to the meanest Capacities, and that is, That either these Protestants were so unfortunate at that Time to have been very active in a very wrong Cause; or those for whom they did and suffered such things have been much in the wrong to them, ever since.

If any Body desires to know the reasons for Publishing this CASE, at this time; let him please to be inform'd in the first Place, that the Agent of these Regiments being intirely Ruined by following their just demand, is at last thrown into a Goal, to be Starved in His Old-Age, without Hope of of Relief from them, or Capacity of doing them any further Service (as you will see
more

The P R E F A C E

more fully in his particular Case at the end of this small Treatise.) And in the next place, his Principals are now so utterly disabled in the Cause from doing any thing for themselves in the ordinary expensive way of Application; that, like dying Men, they have but just strength left, to groan out who they be that gave the Wounds: And those, they say, they received, in the House of their Friends.

Optimum est, aliena frui infania.

As for the Work itself, the Author has Studied nothing but to tell Truth, in a Plain and Serious Manner; as those that are Sorrowful cannot well help being Serious: So that if the Ingenious Gentlemen the Criticks, give themselves any Trouble to Remark upon Us, they will, as they have often done, quite lose their Labours; for the Needful and the Dunners seldom mind any Thing but their Money: And to give as little Occasion as possible for Cavelling, the Author has chosen to deliver two thirds of what he had a mind to say on this Subject, in the very Words of the Throne, of the Parliaments, and the Publick Offices, as you will see in the Collection of these Papers; most of which are attested Copies, from the proper Offices, which are not to be met with every where, and perhaps some of them no where, but in this small Treatise.





A View

Of the DANGER and FOLLY of being Publick
Spirited.

In the deplorable CASE

OF

The Londonderry and Inniskilling Regiments at and
since the REVOLUTION, &c.

IT has been the Observation of Ages, That no Notion nor Regard is more Universally fixed in the Minds of Men, than the Love of their Country. *dulcis amor patriæ*. The reason may be, because in that is comprehended their Love to themselves and their Posterity: And their Love to GOD, and their own Religion and Way of Worship, which every Nation thinks preferable to all others, if not the only true one upon Earth: All which Operate in so Strong and Powerfull a Manner, that all Nations have ever look'd upon Attempts against their State and Constitution, by its own Members, as the worst of Crimes; or rather, as a full Complication of every Thing Criminal.

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Thus Traitors to their Country are often called *Paricides*, which properly signifies only such as Kill Father, Mother, or some other Relation: They are at other time called *Felons de se*; which in a restrain'd sense, signifies only such as put violent Hands to themselves: And this in the famous *Bastick's* Treason is called *Sacrilege* ο πικρὸν τῶν ἐπιβλητῶν νόμου ὁμοίως εἶναι τῷ πικρῷ προστυλίαι L. I. ad leg. *Juliam Majestatis*.

And to shew the mighty abhorrence that all Nations have had of this Crime, they have as it were found themselves at a loss how to think of Punishments equal to its demerits: All other Crimes die with the Criminal; this is often try'd after Death; and by the Custom of some very polite States, the dead Bones of the Criminal are dug up and brought into Court in order to strip the Heirs of the Traitor, and it is reckoned an indulgence not to deprive them of Life in some Places, least the Seed of such Plants should again produce their likeness; and in other Places they are allowed to live only for their punishment, and as the Law expresses it *ut mors sit solatium et vita supplicium*: In other Cases when the Law has executed its revenge upon the Criminal himself, it rests satisfied; But in this, the vengeance of the Law pursues the course of the Blood of the Traitor in his Children for ever; as if the Crime of Treason and Attempts against a State whereof one is a Member, was in it self and its Nature unpardonable.

From the same regard and Love of one's Country (which as we have observ'd has always made all Nations almost cruel in their punishments of attempts against it) all Wise States have ever been more than ordinary careful to reward and encourage the brave Undertakers for the Relief, Safty, or Glory of the Commonwealth.

It were endless to recount the many glaring Instances of this sort that we find recorded both in Sacred and Profane History; and how these brave Spirits when they had the honour to perish in their undertakings, have been honoured and rewarded in their surviving Relations, and when these fail'd how they have had these glorious and just Debts due by their Countries, pay'd

pay'd to their Memories and Fame, by Ensigns and Memorials worthy and becoming those great Actions.

This is a Rule in good Policy so universally establish'd, that every discerning Person looks upon that People to be out of the true Rules of Government and their State weak, where it is neglected; especially if the Services performed are very Remarkable and Bright.

The People of *England*, seem to have had as clear a view of this Maxim as any in History, and beside, being just and politick in such cases, have shown a generosity and largeness of Heart to those who have deserved well of their State, beyond what is to be met with any where else.

I could give many Instances of it; but shall neither run too far back for the dead examples, nor offend the Modesty of the living, I shall therefore content my self with a few Observations upon the *Restoration*, and the *Revolution*, and the Persons principally concern'd in those great Events.

Whatever others may think of the Martyrdom of King Charles the First, I confess I could never read the Tryal and Sufferings of that Prince without dropping a Tear, nor yet without some sensible pleasure, in the mean time, to find in him to his last Breath, so rare an Instance of Fortitude and Courage in his brave defence of the Fundamentals of our happy Constitution, and that under such odd and shocking Circumstances, as I believe never happened but in one other Case.

Had he survived that shameful Tryal and Reproach of Justice, till the distemper of his People had gone off, and they had come again to see and judge aright and like Men in their senses, they could but have acknowledged, that it was impossible to make him amends or to atone for their Crimes: But as it hapned otherwise, and when it was impossible for their remories to reach him (which no doubt doubled their pain) they could only ease their Consciences in the *Restoration* of his Son,

Besides, the fresh remembrances of their own sufferings under the Usurpers Lawless administration, (which they by mistake and guilt had brought upon themselves) raised such a full ryde
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of Joy and gratitude in their Breasts at the thoughts of being blest again with the presence and regular Administration of a Lawful King, that it was like, (If it may not be said) to have overflow'd its Banks; New Laws were immediately enacted to enlarge and extend the Kings Power, and the People seem'd to be grown weary of their own; large Subsidies were cheerfully granted; an Anniversary Fast was appointed to commemorate the Martyrdom of the late King, and likewise an Anniversary Festival, to carry down the Memorial of the *Restoration* of his Son, to all future Generations.

So that (like the *Salvation*) which made Mans Condition in some sense more Glorious than was before the fall) the past sufferings of the Royal Family must have been so fully recompenced and the thoughts of them so intirely swallow'd up in the Joy, that the Restored King felt in the Repentance, Joy, and unbounded Gratitude and Loyalty of his People, that no addition could possibly have been made to his happiness.

And that all others, who had in any sort been assistant and Loyal to that distress'd Family, or had been fellow Sufferers with it, and the broken Constitution, might tast of the same Joy and be recompenced for their losses and sufferings; It was next to the King, the Principal care of the State, that both the Adventurers, who had advanced Money for carrying on the War, and Officers and Soldiers who had engaged their lives in the Cause, should be fully satisfied and rewarded; so that those Adventurers had then allotted to them 396,050 Acres of Land in *Ireland* according to the old Plantation Measure: And to the Officers and Soldiers were divided for their Arrears of Pay 4849 Acres according to the same Measure. And nothing seem'd to be omitted that either Justice or Gratitude could suggest, for all Persons who had in any eminent Way been active in the Defence or Rescue of our Ancient Laws, Religion, and the rest of the Parts of our Happy Constitution.

In the Year 1688 (after the Constitution had been so much broke in upon, by the late King *James*, and his *Popish* Advisers, that it was impossible any longer to bear it;) The true Patri-

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ots of their Country, cast their Eyes upon the late King *William*, than Prince of *Orange*; as the only probable Instrument under God, to relieve us. He came, He prospered; and the Constitution being re-establish'd, the States of the Kingdom thought they could not make him amends, but by giving him the Crown: And they look'd upon their danger to have been such, and their relief so seasonable, that they never after could think themselves safe, till by his advice they had settled the Succession as it now stand limited to his present Majesty King *George* and his Royal Issue.

But alas! And who could have thought it; though all these good things are come upon us, by the *Revolution*, the poor *Londonderry* and *Innish-killing* Regiments, by whose unparrelled Courage and Bravery that great design was principally Executed, and without which no Body can say it could have succeeded, who not only bore the Burden and Heat of the Day, but did their Work themselves, when no other Labourers could go to their assistance or relief, have notwithstanding to this Day, not received *every Man his Penny*, according to agreement; I mean their Pay according to their Commissions all dated *Feb. 1688*, amounting to *195,091 l. 5s. 6d.* beside *138,349 l. 7s. 4d.* for there Arms and the Damage done them by the Enemy, who Stript them of all.

For want of which, or any part of it, these Three and Thirty Years to purchase the common Necessarys of Life; those of them that were so Unfortunate to survive the Flames, the Pestilence and the Sword of the Enemy, have been left by their Fellow Subjects (for whom they suffer'd these Hardships) to drop into their Graves, one after another, through Hunger, Cold and other Extremities of Misery; and many of them could not have found Graves to lie down in, if it had not been for the Conveniency of the Living; their Poverty being such, that few of them had enough to Fee the Parish-Officers, for a Christian Burial.

But though these are known Truths, and sad Truths; we know as little how and where to Charge them, as how to Reconcile them to common Justice and good Policy; far less to the

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Laudable Bounty and Gratitude of the *British* Nation.

The Things that enhance the value of Publick Services, are generally the Importance of them : The Danger that is in the Undertaking ; and the Success that attends them.

As to the Importance of the Service which these People performed ; because their Poor Opinion, may possibly be as little Regarded in the Matter, as their Groans and Sufferings have hitherto been : They must have recourse to those of better Judgment and greater Authority ; and for this Purpose, I shall lay before you the Opinion of the late King *William*, and the United Wisdom of these Nations in Parliament assembled.

King *William*'s Letter of the 16th of *August* 1689, to the Officers, &c. Begins. ' Trusty and Well-Beloved, we Greet you well : The eminent and extraordinary Service that you have Performed unto us, and our Kingdoms in General ; by your Resolute and Unparalleled Defence of the City of *Londonderry* : As it does in the first Place oblige us to an humble Acknowledgement to *Almighty God*, for his Signal Mercy, in supporting the Hearts and Courage of our good Subjects, amidst their great and various Difficulties and Distresses ; arising from a furious Opposition without, and yet a more pressing Necessity within those Walls, and sending them at last Deliverance, and bringing them by your Conduct to Triumph over their Enemies, which we cannot but attribute to an immediate *Divine* Assistance, inspiring them with Zeal for the true Religion, a Love for their Country, and an unshaken Fidelity towards us : And must ever own it as a Continuation of that Miraculous Providence, which hath hitherto Conducted us in our Endeavours to re-settle these Nations in all their *Civil* and *Religious Rights* and *Liberties* : So in the next Place, taking in to our Serious Consideration, as well the Importance of this Success, as the Constancy and Bravery, by which it hath been brought to pass, &c.

Upon the 23d of *June* 1698 : The House of *Commons* of *England* Addressed the King on behalf of these *Regiments*, which Address, among other Things, has in it these Words : ' That the Governour and Garrison, who, through the utmost Sufferings

‘ rings and Extremities defended the same, do likewise deserve
 ‘ to have so Signal a Service took into Consideration, &c.

Upon the 2d of *March* 1704: The *Committee* of the House of
Commons of *England* begin their Report in Favour of these Suffer-
 ers, as follows: ‘ The *Committee* having Examined into the Al-
 ‘ legations of the said *Petition*, do find, that the Service of the
 ‘ said *Officers* and *Soldiers*, in the Time of the Siege, was in a
 ‘ great measure the Occasion of the Reducing the whole King-
 ‘ dom of *Ireland*, &c.

The House of *Commons* of *Ireland* likewise Addressed Her Late
Majesty, in Favour of these Memorable Sufferers: Which *Ad-
 dress* reciting the just Sense the Parliament of *England* had ex-
 press’d of the Importance of the Defence of the City of *London-
 derry* for the Safety of the Kingdoms: Amongst other Things,
 has the following Expression of their Sence of the matter. ‘ The
 ‘ Services and Sufferings of that *Garrison*, are too well known,
 ‘ to be enumerated.

All must agree, that better and more competent Judges of the
 Imporrance and Merit of a National Service, nor of any thing
 else cannot be Vouch’d; and its plain, that Words can express
 nothing greater than these have declared this to be. Yea,
 when the Siege of *Londonerry*, was the Subject of the Specula-
 tions and Admiration of all *Europe*, every particular Man and Wo-
 man amongst us, thought they were perfect good Judges, that
 the Service was Unparellell’d, never to be forgot, nor sufficiently
 Rewarded: And if any indifferent Person should be so kind as
 to consider, how this poor handful of People, not many above
 eight Regiments, block’d up in this little Place, could detain
 King *James*’s whole Army, consisting of about 30,000 Regu-
 lar Troops, for a hundred and eleven Days, from all other Acti-
 on in *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland*, and from joining the rest of
 their Friends in these Parts, till his Affairs were irretrievable:
 I am sure he cannot but join with King *William*, and say: That
 the Performance was rather Miraculous than Common: And
 with the *Commons* Report, Acknowledge, that the *Reduction*
 was owing to them.

King *James*, was so sensible of the Consequence of these poor

Peoples Service and Assistance to him: That at the beginning of the Siege, he caused General *Hamilton* to Write to them a most obliging Letter (too Fatal and Prophetical, to be mentioned without a Tear, as will appear more fully hereafter) beseeching them to accept of Honourable Terms, which they refused: And some Time after, he sent them a Chart Blank, to fill up with their own Terms, which they likewise Bravely Rejected, (and I wish too much Provocation and too long Neglect, may not bring them to think Foolishly) rejected.

Hope deferr'd makes the Heart Sick.

Now if it be true, Which these great Authorities, and the common Sense of all that heard these Things, have Establish'd: That the Success and Merit of the *Revolution*, Now subsists upon the Merit and Success of those Poor Peoples Services and Sufferings: By an Infallible Connection it follows: That we not only owe the Succession to them, but further that the Settlement of the Affairs of *Europe*, and the Ballance of Power having ever since the Year 1688, depended upon the *Revolution*, These Nations of *Britain*, and *Ireland* especially, stand indebted to them for more than their common Pay and Losses, sustained by them in that Juncture of Affairs.

But though it must be acknowledged, that this Service has been of the last Consequence to these Kingdoms, and to every particular Person in them, as having not only secured the best *Constitution* in the World, than ready to drop into Pieces, but by that the *Religion*, *Liberty* and *Property* of every Member thereof: And further, that the rest of the Subjects came very easie by that great Purchase, they having Paid nothing for them as yet, neither *Blood* nor *Treasure*: Yet, it will too plainly appear, from what I am now going to observe, that the *Londonderry* and *Innish-killing* People, have Paid very dear for these good Things, their Friends enjoy.

The *Protestant* Forces that had Associated themselves in *Ireland*, in Defence of the *Constitution*, having been broken and defeated by King *James's* Army of *Irish* and *French*, at *Cadie-Bridge* and elsewhere, (which was but the beginning of Sorrow) several of the *Officers* and *Soldiers* retired into *Londonderry*,
for

for whose Support, King *William* sent two Regiments of Foot, Commanded by Coll. *Cunningham* and Coll. *Richards* : But the condition of the Place was such, that at a Council of *War* held in the Town, (where the Officers of these two *Regiments* were present, having left their Men aboard) It was resolved : 'That it was not convenient to Land the Men, nor to take them in- to the City, forasmuch as *Londonderry* was not sufficiently pro- vided with Provisions, or otherwise Tennable against a power- ful well appointed Army : It is therefore adviseable for the principal *Officers* to withdraw themselves, that the Town and the *Soldiers* may make the better Terms for themselves by Ca- pitulation.

Whereupon Ten of the principal Officers, with many others of less Note quitted the *Garrison*, and left the rest with the Inhabitants of the *Town*, to shift for themselves the best Way they could.

Those that stay'd within, formed themselves into Eight Regiments of *Horse*, *Foot*, and *Dragoons*, and three Independant Companies, resolving to make the utmost Defence.

Upon the 18th of *April*, General *Hamilton* sat down before the *Town*, in the Condition We have mentioned, with King *James's* whole Army, consisting of 30,000 Regular Troops, and it continued closely Besieged till the 7th of *August* 1689, being one hundred and eleven Days, without any Relief from *England*, *Scotland*, or any of the rest of the *Parts* of *Ireland*; which were all then in the Power and Possession of King *James*, and without the Comfort of any Correspondence or Intelligence from their Friends; to know whether there were any Hopes of Deliverance ever, in the remotest View.

In the beginning of the Siege, they were tempted with General *Hamilton's* Letter before mentioned, to Surrender upon most Honourable Terms, which they rejected; the Hostilities thereupon begun, and the horrid Engines of War (charged not only with *Fire* and *Ball*, but with the Rage, Fury and Indignation likewise of a King despised and rejected by his own Subjects who thought he had a Right to their Lives, as well as their Loyalty and Obedience) play'd upon the City, with the utmost

Vengeance, set it on Fire in several Places at once, and the thin Paper Buildings soon shiver'd into Pieces, and dropt in upon the Heads of the poor frighted Inhabitants (few of which had ever heard the noise of a Cannon before) abundance were shot dead, by the immediate Execution of the Ordinance : So that nothing was to be seen over the whole Place, but Fire, Smoak, Ruins, and Horrid Death, Pain and Anguish in a Thousand different Aspects, nor to be heard but Dying Groans, the sharp accented screeches of Dread and Pain ; the falling of Houses, and the Cannons roaring for more Prey and Slaughter.

These Things no doubt, would have been less Formidable and Surprising to a Garrison of Seasoned regular Troops, in a regular Fortification ; but all these Things having been quite otherwise in the Case of these poor People, we cannot but be sensible, that every of them must have fell upon them with extraordinary Weight. In other Cases, where regular Troops engage ; all Frights and Confusions from thence are supposed to be out of the case, and quite removed, and nothing but Death and downright Loss is considered ; and they being ty'd to one another by no relation but the Common Danger, they regard one anothers Fall no farther, then as it is a weakening of their Party : But here the Besieged were a handfull of Country People and Citizens, who no doubt must be at first extraordinary Terrified, and that Terror of course must have put them in abundance of Confusion, which in time of Danger, often proves the greatest Enemy to those that are seiz'd with it : And to heighten and exasperate their Pain, in all the several Views of Death and Misery, that lay around them, they then were forced to see a *Father, Mother, Son, Wife, Husband, a Friend*, or some other dear Relation lying in their Gore.

All these Hardships nevertheless they bore with Fortitude within, and even ventured often to make such desperate Sallies, upon the Enemy without: and did such Execution among them, as one would think incredible.

But Time that makes an end of all Things, have made an end of their ordinary Provisions : *Death* began to appear among them now in another Shape, viz. *Famine* : This likewise they en-

endured with a *Constancy* and *Courage*, not to be Parellell'd in *History*; and first they began with eating their *Horses*, till all the *Troops* were reduced to *Foot*; and when these failed, they fed upon *Tallow* and *Starch*: And when all fail'd, they had recourse to the *Salt Hides* from the *Merchants* Ware-houses, for the *Carren* they had before eat up.

And that such an unheard of Thing may not lose of its due *Merit*, for want of proper *Vouchers*; I must have recourse to the aforementioned *Report* of the *Committee* of the *House of Commons*, in 1705. 'It appears also to the *Committee*: That 'the *Sufferings* of the *Besieged* was very great; for several *Persons* that were in the *City* during the *Siege*, to the Number 'of 12,000 *Perished* by *Sword* and *Famine*; that eight *Regiments* were in the *City*, some of which were *Horse*, especially part of *Coll. Baker's* *Regiment*, but were at last reduced 'to *Foot*; such being their *Extremity*, that they were forced 'to kill their *Horses*, and eat them, and afterwards they lived 'upon *Tallow*, *Hides*, and *Starch*; till such Time as they were 'relieved by *Major General Kirke*.

During this State of *Famine* in the *City*; the *Besiegers* having gathered together, from all the *Countries* about, a great Number of the nearest *Relations* of the *Besieged*, they drove them in a *Herd* like *Beasts* to the *Walls*; either to be took in to increase the *Famine*, or without to bear the *Fire* of their *Friends*; which yet had so little *Effect* upon them, that this *Piece of Barbarity* did but add to their *invincible Courage*, by raising their *Indignation*.

Soon after this *Shock* (the usual *Attendant* upon *Sword* and *Famine*, from the *Stink* and *Corruption* of the *Dead*) *Death's* last *Squadron* march'd in upon them, in *Sickness* and *Pestilence*: *Enemies* that deal their *Blows* in the dark, and which cannot be returned.

And yet, when all three, the *Sword*, *Famine* and *Pestilence*, were at once *Feeding* upon them, and had almost eat them up to a handfull; *King James*, at last despairing of ever *Conquering* them by *Force*, having sent them a *Chart Blank*, to fill up their own *Terms* in: They absolutely rejected it.

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They had by this Time no doubt, much lost all their taste and relish to the Things of this *Life*; only the *Love of their Country*, which was the first Motive to those brave Actions, still remained in its full Force; which fixt their *Resolutions* of having their *Religion, Laws and Liberties* restor'd and insur'd to them, or not to survive them: Other Things they would not ask, and these Things they were sure that *Monarch* would never sincerely grant. Therefore like true Patriots and Martyrs for the Constitution, they endured all with a Miraculous Firmness and Constancy till they were at last relieved by Succours from *England*.

When the Gates were open'd, and they had free access to Refreshments; the too sudden Alteration, and running from the Extremity of *Hunger and Thirst*, to abundance of *Meat and Drink*, kill'd many; and those that survived, have now their Thoughts relaxed from the buisiness piercing calls of *Hunger and Thirst*, and the rest of the Misery of the Siege; they began to think of their Losses in the Death of their Friends, the Ruins of their City, and their being stript of all they had in the Country.

They that had Estates, had their Mansions Plunder'd and Destroy'd, their Corn and Cattle taken away; and the Fields being Uncultivated and Unfown, their Hopes of a Harvest were likewise entirely cut off; so that nothing remain'd to them, but a dependance upon God and their Fellow-Subjects for Relief and Reimbursement.

Indeed, one would have thought they had merited enough for their Country, not only to have had their Common Pay, but likewise to have some Recompence for their Losses, and some very Signal Testimonies of a General National Gratitude; to excite and raise such a Publick-Spirit, and Laudable Courage in future Ages, for brave Undertakings, in the like General and National Dangers.

They were no doubt, much supported with the Hopes of these Things; and abundance of large Promises having been made them; they then began to Clean and Repair their City: Every Cellar was a Grave, where many Dead Carcasses lay piled one upon another, in Stench and Rottenness, without Shroud or Coffin to cover them; where they saw without a Figure, that *Corruption*

ruption is our Father, and the Worms our Mothers and Sisters: Mothers saw their Children, Husbands their Wives, and the Wives their Husbands, in the manifold and foul Embraces of loads of Vermin, that gorg'd and wanton'd upon them without Controul.

So that, there was scarce one Thing that is greivous, horrid, or shocking to humane Nature, which these poor People were not in this Case so fully acquainted with; that the Dead of 'em may justly be said, to have had by much the better of the Living.

But though the Importance of their Service has been so fully acknowledged; and so Honourably mentioned, both from the *Throne*, and in the two Houses of *Parliament*, both in *England*, and *Ireland*, and likewise by all the good Subjects of both Kingdoms: And though their dreadful Sufferings have really been such as we have Mention'd, and more greivous than can well be described. And though their brave Endeavours for the rescue of the Constitution, was attended with such a Miraculous Success; that all the Subjects of the three Kingdoms have ever since been Feasting upon the dear Fruits of their Toil (which they do not at all grudge them, but heartily Pray that they may be continued to them in the best and happiest manner to the end of Time) Yet have these brave unfortunate People been left by their Fellow-Subjects these Thirty Three Years, to cry out in vain for Justice and Reliefe, till their Memorial is almost quite lost, and the Things that were, as if they had not been.

Indeed a Vail were more proper for this part of the *History*, than a true Scene, the first would be intirely more agreeable to me, because the other must in an uncommon Manner stain the Justice, Politicks, Honour, and Reputation of my Country: But alas! the nature of the Thing, and Truth cannot bear that Indulgence: Losers according to the *Proverb*, must have leave to Speak. We have lost All our Estates, our Blood, and our Friends in the Service of our Country, and have had nothing for it, these Thirty Three Years and upwards; but Royal Promises, Commissions without Pay, Recommendations from the *Throne*, to the *Parliaments*, and Reports and Addresses back to the

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Throne

Throne again; finely displaying the Merit of our Service and Sufferings, and the justness of our Claims. When we were Fighting, Famishing, and Dying for our Country, and the rest of the Subjects; there was nothing said to be too good for us, and then we had the Honour to be called *Brave Fellows*: But whosoever of us, has not been able to live upon such Fine Diet as these Fine Words compose; have ever since, been left to the Honour of begging a Dinner and Starving, when our Friends became weary of us. Memorable to this Purpose is part of a Speech made by a Great Man in the House of Peers, in 1705.

‘ **A**T the *Revolution*, the *Londonderry* and *Innish-killing* Men
 ‘ were the Persons that made the First and Noble Stop
 ‘ to King *James* in *Ireland*: And I my Self have Fed some of
 ‘ them at my own Table, when they were Starving; with
 ‘ the greatest *Commendations* and *Promises* in their Pockets;
 ‘ which I have seen under King *William*’s own Hand.

Our Surprise and Discouragements are the greater, when we consider, that all our Brethren the *Protestants* in *Ireland*; who performed nothing at all for the Government, but quietly Submitted to King *James*, at that Juncture had not a *Lamb* nor a *Chicken* taken from them by him or his Army; and now many of them are so Rich and Powerful, that abundance of the Poor *Londonderry* and *Innish-killing* Soldiers, and even Officers, are now glad to eat a Morfel of Bread under their Tables.

And which is more surprizing still; tho’ we who served the Government in an extraordinary Manner at that Time, have had the Misfortune to have no Promises nor Terms kept to us: Yet the *Roman Catholicks* in *Ireland*, who stript us of our Estates and Goods and Suckt out our Bloods in a most barbarous and cruel manner, had after the *Revolution* good Terms granted to them, which have been most Religiously observed by the Government ever since.

This we are far from thinking a Fault, or blame worthy; because there’s nothing more becoming the Nature of Man, who is made after the Image of GOD, than to keep Covenants, nor
 for

for the Honour of any State, than to Observe and Establish Publick Faith and Credit.

But Good GOD, what can we have done, or left undone, to be treated after such an unheard off manner; neither like Friends nor Enemies, nor indeed like Men.

If we had Royal Promises and Assurances given us; that our Services, Sufferings and Losses, should be suitably Recompen-
sed; would it not have been Just, that such Promises had been made good to us.

If the Houses of *Commons* of *England* and *Ireland*, the Commissioners appointed by the Late *Queen*, for stating the Debts due, during King *William*'s Reign, have allowed ours to be 195,091*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Is it not just and becoming the Honour of the Kingdom to Pay it us; or rather can Justice bear our being defrauded of it, or even delay'd, till we are all starved and so have no occasion for it.

Can it be the length of our Sufferings, that makes our Demand unjust; if the old Observation is Just, *Qui cito dat bis dat*. The delay of our Pay does but in Justice double our Claim.

After the Siege was raised, the Forces in *Londonderry* had taken from them (for the Use and Service of the Government) the Arms and Accoutrements of Eight Regiments and three Companies: And the Forces in *Inniskilling* had taken from them for the same Purposes, the Horses, Arms, and Accoutrements of one Regiment of Horse, consisting of 25 Troops, and of two Regiments of Dragoons, consisting of eight Troops each, and the Arms of three Regiments of Foot: All which were at first bought by the Officers and Soldiers at their own Expence; amounting to 138,349*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* (as shall be shown in the particulars afterwards) which have been made use of by the Government ever since, without any Recompence or Allowance made to the Proprietors of them to this Day.

Shall in *Great-Britain*, (where Liberty and Property are said to reign) such a great Body of the Subjects be thus spoil'd by their Friends for whom they were rob'd and slain before, and the Nation be innocent and free from the guilt of it? It is be wish'd it were; but who can think it?

These poor Sufferers have likewise had repeated assurances given them, for some Consideration for their Goods that were taken from them by the Enemies, while they were Fighting for the Constitution: And who could have doubted of it? They were Safeguards for the rest of the Subjects, and ought to have been kept harmless; And it had been no more than what the justice of the Nation directs in other Cases, where the safety of the Nation requires it, witness (in a late instance) the Parliament having allowed, last Session of 25,000*l.* to the Proprietors of the Goods ordered to be burnt in the three Ships, for fear of the Infection; which no doubt, was an Act of great Justice as well as Prudence.

The Civil Law, which treats every thing with a particular delicacy, has it, that where any Man lends Money to repair a Ship or House that is ready to be lost and drop; shall be preferred in his Payment to all other Creditors upon that Subject; and gives this shining reason for it — *hac enim pecunia, salvam fecit totius pignoris lausam*; — that is, because all the rest of the Creditors upon that Ship or House, must have lost their Money if it had not been for that advance.

But, by a quite contrary way of reasoning — because the Reduction of *Ireland* and the safety and rescue of the three Kingdoms has been acknowledged to have been principally owing to the *Londonderry* and *Inishkillin* Regiments: Therefore, of all the Creditors of the Government, they must never be Paid: Because their Blood and Treasure, have saved, enriched, and made every way happy, all the rest of the Subjects of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*: Therefore they must live Naked and Bare, and every way Miserable, till all of them sink into the ground and perpetual Oblivion. — Oh Cruel reasoning and unfair! Or rather, can Reason, Justice, or Compassion at all come into the Case, or the least grain of any of them have share in the Treatment of these poor People?

These Regiments were regular Commissioned by the late King *William*, in *Feb.* 1688 — The Commissioners appointed by the late Queen for stating the Debts due in his Time, stated the Debt due to these Regiments according to their Commissions to be 195,091*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* The Committee of the House

House of Commons of *Great-Britain*, by their Report has likewise allow'd that Sum to be a just Debt. Now can the Nation stifle that Claim without bidding defiance to all regards Divine and Humane. And can any Man think that such a piece of Cruelty can pass unpunished, if they should be so unfortunate as to be designed to be defrauded of it.

There are three Crimes (according to the nicest Observations, that I have been able to discover from History, since we had any) that seldom pass unpunished even in this Life, especially amongst those to whom God Almighty had been pleased more fully to declare himself and his ways: And these are Idolatry Blood-shed and Oppression.

The usage these Regiments have met with, sure the Memorable Revolution cannot fall under the first Head. But how far these Nations may or may not be free from the two last in this matter, I will not say.

The Text says 'thou shalt not oppress an hired Servant that is poor and needy, whether he be of thy Brethren or of thy Strangers: At his Day thou shalt give him his hire, neither shall the Sun goe down upon it: For he is poor and hath set his Heart upon it, lest he cry unto the Lord. These Regiments were regularly hired and their Wages set, many Times the Sun has gone down in these Three and Thirty Years: and though they have been to the last degree Poor, and had good reason to set their Hearts upon it, yet is that Hire as yet unpaid.

These great Sufferers have had repeated assurance that they should be recompenced for their losses by the Enemy, and likewise reimbursed of the Money they gave for their Arms Horses and Accouterments which they sold or lent to the Government. The Sacred Text again says that *the wicked borroweth and payeth not again*: And human Observation likewise concurs to establish the dread of it.

*Qui frangere rerum
Gaudebit pacta, ac tenues spes linquet amici,
Non illi domus, aut Conjux aut vita manebit,*

*Unquam Expers luctus lachrymaque agetque equore semper
Ac tellure premens: Aget agram nocte dieque.*

Silius.

How far the wrongs that have been done to these poor People, by keeping them out of their Claims, (which was their all) for so long a Time, may with other things, have helpt on the heavy National Afflictions of this present Time, we must leave to him that only knows.

This just Debt was long put by, upon pretence of the Wars: And in Times of Peace itaved off out of pretended kindness to the Country, for fear of encreasing the publick Debts.

But though we would not pay that just Debt (not exceeding 300,000*l.* both for Pay and Losses which saved many Lives, some Millions of Money and the whole Constitution) for fear of encreasing the publick Debts; Yet the just God has left us since, to encrease our publick Debts, seeming much above our power ever to discharge: And that by the most horrid piece of Injustice that ever was opened to the Sun.

We thought two or three Hundred Thousand Pound, too much to be payed to this great Body of poor People, who in such an extraordinary manner had saved us; But we have in great Justice been left since, to give willingly some Millions into the Hands of a few, to enable them to destroy both us and the Constitution.

Cæsar is said to have complain'd of the ill Treatment of his Troops, by the People of Rome; to this Effect.

*Conferet exanguis quo se post bella senectus?
Qua sedes erit emeritis? qua rura dabuntur,
Qua noster Veterannis aret? qua mœnia fossis?
An melius fient Piratæ magni Coloni?*

Lucan.

The Weight of the present National Stroke, the Extent, the Inavoidableness of it, the Intenseness of it, with some other Symptoms; seem to declare it so plainly, to be the Immediate

ate Just Act of God; that for my Part, I have Read of nothing so Signal that Way since the *Theocracy*; when God Almighty was pleased to take the Sensible and Immediate Administration of the *Jewish State* upon Himself.

As for the Weight and Extent of this Judgment, its like the Stroke and Cry of *Egypt*, where there was not a Family of the *Natives*, but in one Night there was a Dead Man in it; If it may not be said to be a greater here, where one may say, in a *Political Sense* in many Families, there is not one left Alive.

This Blow seems likewise to have been Inavoidable. *Estates* and *Money* at Command, did but Betray the Owners into the Snare. The Caution of the *Wise* and *Prudent*, did but serve them to keep out of it, till it was too late to come in: Friends and Powerful Relations, kill'd with Kindness as many as their Interest could reach: And to show, that this Push proceeded from a Power and Influence altogether irresistible; the generality of us went into it, Directly contrary to our own Sense and Reason, and with no less absurdity, than to take a leap into the *Flames* to prevent being *Scorched*, or into the *Sea* for fear of being *Drowned*.

Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.

Juven.

As to the Intenseness and Sharpness of the Stroke; that appears too plainly, from the Sad and Dismal Effects of it every Day: Like *Poison* operating in different *Constitutions*; It has made many put violent Hands to themselves, by *Shooting*, *Drowning*, *Hanging*, *Stabbing*, *cutting* their *Throats*, and otherwise; some for real Want and fear of a Prison; some only for Fear of the Scandal of being Out-Witted; and others for Shame and Consciousness of Guilt: It has sent Troops to the High-Ways and Houses, to Rob and Murther for a bit of *Bread*: It has put abundance quite Distracted: And which is the most Fearfull and Shocking Thing of all, it has made some go the Length to *Defie* and *Blaspheme* GOD (instead of hearing the Voice of the Rod, and Him that hath appointed it) witness the *Hell-Fire-Clubs*, and others of that Sort; fitter to be Vail'd than further Discovered or Discoursed upon; and this I take to be the

heaviest Part of *Divine Vengeance*, and an Anticipation of *Hell* it self.

I will make but one *Observation* more on this Affair, for Fear of being Thought to degress; and that is: That I think I have heard it said, *That the Calamities arising from the South-Sea, &c. have fallen the Heaviest upon those, who have got most by the Revolution.*

If the *Observation* be just (and I know not but that it may, for some Reasons that I could give) there may be a particular *Justice* in it: They have Reap'd what others did Sow and moistned with their *Bloods*, without making them any Recompence for it; and without any Regard had to that great Authority; *The Labourer is worthy of his Hire.*

The Merit and Success of the *Revolution*, has often been acknowledged by this *Nation*, in the most Solemn Manner, to have depended upon the Unparrelled Behaviour of these Brave People; in the Memorable Defence of the City of *Londonderry*; But is Plain to be seen and felt too; that whatever others may have got by it; they have been entirely Ruined by that Success: And notwithstanding all the fine Promises that have been made them for that extraordinary *Service* and *Sufferings*, they have only had General *Hamilton's* Prophecy in his Letter fulfill'd upon them with a *Vengeance*.

If the Poor *Londonderry* and *Innishkilling* Men, were drawn in by the Encouragements and Assurances that were given by the Government, and their *Fellow-Protestants*, to be so Prodigal of their *Blood* and *Treasure*; and deceiv'd themselves by these Promises; they are throughly Unfortunate, and deserve much Pity; but if others therein deceived them, the Sin lies at their Door; and perhaps in some Measure it may have been required of them already, and who knows what may follow.

It were no doubt, too bold and rash to offer absolutely to connect the present Distress of these Nations, with their Guilt and Cruel neglect of Justice to the *Londonderry* and *Innishkilling* Regiments; But we hope we may venture to say: That it may not be imprudent (for the Reasons we have already Advanced) in our Friends to acquit themselves of our Demands, out of Com-

Compassion to themselves and their Posterity; and we think, both Divine Authority, and Human Observation, seem to warrant the Assertion. No Crime is said to call louder to *Heaven* than *Oppression*; and no Species of *Oppression* that I know of is so often and so dreadfully Threatned, as that which relates to the *Wages* of the *Hireling*; they are warranted and encouraged to cry to the just Avenger of Wrongs when it happens. These Poor People have had too much Reason these Three and Thirty Years to Cry; they have Cry'd and will Cry for Justice, so long as any of them have a Knee to Bow, or Hands to stretch out to Heaven.

Diserte justiam moneti et non temere Divos

Virgil.

*Thus warn'd, be just, the Gods do call;
Another Blow maybe for Life and all.*

I know no Way our Friends can have to evade the Justice of our Claim; but either absolutely to deny the Facts, or to deny, that we have made any Demand of our Money.

Now to satisfy the World, how far both the Facts are True and our Applications have been constant and regular, these Three and Thirty Years; we shall in what is further to be said on this Melancholy Subject, make use of better Authority than our own.

The CASE further Remonstrated by the FACTS and Original or Authentick Papers at large.

Feb. 10th 1688.

King William sent the following Letter to the Earl of Mount Alexander,

My Lord

HAVING Received our Account by Captain *Layton*, to what he was intrusted, to represent to us in Relation to the Condition of the Protestants in *Ineland*, we have directed him to assure you in our Name, how sensibly we are affected with the Hazard you are Exposed, by the Illegal Power of the Papiests have of late usurp't in that Kingdom; and that we are resolved to imploy the most speedy and Effectual means in our power for the rescuing you from the Opressions and Terroures you lye under. That in the mean time we do well approve of the Endeavours we understand you are using to put your selves into a posture of defence, that you may not be surprized wherein in you may expect all the Encouragement and Assistance that can be given you from hence. And because we are perswaded, that there are even of the Romish Communion many who desire to live peaceably and do not approve of the violent and Arbitrary proceedings of some who pretend to be in Authority: And we thinking it just, to make distinctions of Persons according to their behaviour and deserts. Do hereby Authorize you to promise in our Name to all such as demean themselves peaceably and inoffensively our Protection and Exemption from these pains and forfeitures, which those only shall incur, who are Maintainers and Abettors of the said Legal Authority assumed and continued contrary to Law, or who have Acted any thing to the prejudice of the Protestant interest, and disturbance of the publick Peace in that Kingdom. And for further particulars, we refer you to the report you shall receive from Captain *Layton*, who hath acquitted himself with Fidelity and Diligence in our concerns of the sincerity of our intentions towards you, and so We recommend you to the protection of the Almighty God.

Given at St. James's the 10th Day of Feb. 1688.

WILLIAM HENRY

By His Highness's Command,

William Jephson.

To the Right Honourable *Hugh*,
Earl of Mount Alexander.

Feb. 22, 1688.

The King sent the following Declaration to Ireland.

AND We do hereby further declare, that if notwithstanding this our Declaration, any of our Subjects, shall continue in Arms in Opposition to us, That we shall think ourselves free and clear of all the Blood that shall be spilt, and the Destruction and Misery which by Reason may be occasioned; and we shall look upon our selves to be justified before God and Man in our proceedings by Force of Arms against them as Rebels and Traitors, and such We declare, all those to be who shall act as aforesaid against us and our Authority, as is here Express'd, and that all the Lands and Estates of all such, as shall after Notice of this our Declaration persist in their, Rebellion or be anywise Abettors thereof, and which by Law shall be forfeited to us, shall be by us distributed and disposed to those that shall be aiding and assisting in reducing the said Kingdom to its due Obedience.

*Given at our Court at White-hall the 22d
Day of Feb. in the first Year of our Reign*

These associated Forces, thus formed into Regiments being in several Engagements at *Claudy-bridge* and elsewhere, defeated by King *James's* Army of *Irish* and *French*. Several of the officers and Soldiers retired into *Londonderry*.

And King *William*, by that Time sent Col. *Cunningham* and Col. *Richards* with two Regiments of Foot from *England* to joyn the Protestant Forces in *Ireland*. The Colonels left their Regiments on Board and came into *Londonderry* to the Officers and Soldiers there: And a Council of War was held, the Resolution of which was as followeth.

At a Council of War Tuesday 16
Day of April 1689. Present

Colonel *Lundy* Governour
 Lord *Blany*,
 Col. *James Hamilton*,
 Capt. *Chidley Coote*,
 Captain of the *Swallow*,

Col. *Cunningham*
 Col. *Richards*,
 a Lieut. Colonel,
 two Majores
 six Captains,

Upon the Question Resolved that it is not Necessary nor Convenient for his Majesty's Service to Land the two Regiments now on Board under Command of Col. *Cunningham* and Col. *Richards* into the City of *Londonderry*.

That forasmuch as *Londonderry* is not sufficiently provided with Provisions; or otherwise tennable against a Powerfull well-appointed Army; it is therefore adviseable, for the principal Officers to withdraw themselves, that the *Town* and *Soldiers* may make the better Terms for themselves, by Capitulation.

John Mugride,
 Secretary.

Whereupon the Officers above-named, with several others quitted the Garrison, and the 18th of *April*, 1689; the Garrison was block'd up by King *James's* Army of 30,000 Men.

Upon which the Officers and Soldiers Remaining, with others in the City, formed themselves into Eight Regiments of Foot, Horse, and Dragoons, three Independent Companies; Resolving to make the utmost Defence; and chose for Colonels.

Col. *Henry Baker*, first Governour.

Col. *George Walker*,
 Col. *Hugh Hamill*,
 Col. *Richard Craffton*,
 Col. *Thomas Lane*,
 Col. *Henry Munra*,
 Col. *Adam Murray*.

} All having been Lieut. Colo-
 } nels or other Officers under
 } the former Colonels that quit-
 } ted.

In the beginning of the *Siege*, King *James's* General, *Richard Hamilton*, sent them the following *Letter*.

Gentlemen.

HERE is your *King*, resolved to Perform all the Conditions you can desire; and that too under *Hand* and *Seal*, before Twenty Witnesses of your own: You shall have the Honour of delivering the Keys of your City into his own Royal Hands; shall be treated as Favourites and Finishers of this difficult *Siege*, and intire Reduction of *Ireland*, and Faithfull Subjects of this Kingdom: Whereas, it is two to one, whether you are able to withstand this dreadfull Army, and Defend your City from Ruin and Destruction: Yet if so Wonderfull Deliverance should attend You, your Rewards notwithstanding will be uncertain; for future Interest will always be Prized, beyond past Merit; Eaten Bread is commonly forgotten, and former Services are too often Swallow'd up in Oblivion; Especially, if there be no future Expectations, from those that performed them: So that all the Assurances you depend upon, will vanish into Air; and the Result of all your Hardships, will be only the Repetition of this Miserable Proverb, *We have our Labour, for our PAINS*: But on the contrary, if you submit to your Lawfull King, and Joyn with us, all the Lands of the Absenters, and all such other Forfeiting Persons, shall be the Purchase of your Submission, and the Reward of your Loyalty to your Rightfull Sovereign; and besides your own Estates, (which are now Forfeited) shall be confirmed to You, by *Act* of *Parliament* now Sitting, of which you yourselves shall have the Wording: And such of You, as are Strong and Stout, shall serve with Us, in *Scotland* and *England*; where Thousands of both Nations are ready to Receive and Joyn Us, all waiting on the Success of this *Bloody Siege*, with several Thousands of the *French*. The Commissioned Officers, shall be continued in the same Posts at least, if not Advanced to a better; and them we shall Esteem as Hostages, for their Families, which will make us depend upon them the more, and when it shall please God to give us the Victory
in

in *England*, which in a few Months we hope to Accomplish, we assure you even there, you shall come in as sharers of the forfeited Lands, and as for *Scotland*, Duke Gordon is now in possession of the Castle of *Edinburgh* for the King, *Dundee* is in Arms, and all the Kings Friends are ready to receive him, but if you continue obstinate your Destruction seems inevitable by withstanding our Army so well Disciplin'd and so Powerful, which resolves if you continue Obstinate to give no Quarter to Man Woman nor Child.

When our Cannon and Moratrs have rent the Walls in pieces, and the Town is taken by Storm, Then, tho Thousands of your Wives and Children shall fall down upon their Knees and with repeated Sighs and Groans implore our pity, we shall inexorable, and all their Crys will be drowned in the loud Acclamations of our Victorious Army, which will then be Deaf and Merciless, and therefore, before it be too late consider and resolve to accept that Mercy which your King is willing now to grant, before you find it too late; And that it will be out of his Power to preserve them from the Rage and Slaughter of our irrag'd Army, whose fury cannot be withheld by his Majesty muchless by, Gentlemen

your most humble Servant
Richard Hannilton,

To which the Garrison returned the following Answer.

S I R,

THE cause we have undertaken, we design forever to Maintain and Question not but that powerful Providence which has hitherto been our Guardian will finish the Protection of us against all your Attempts, and give a happy issue to our Arms; We must let you know that King *William* is as Capable of rewarding our Loyalty, as King *James*, and that an *English* Parliament, can be as Just and Bountiful to our Courage and Sufferings as an *Irish* one, and that in Time we question not but your Lands will be forfeited rather than ours, and Confiscated into our possession as a recompence for this
 signal

Signal Service to the Crown of *England* and for this inexpressible Toyl and Labour, expence of Blood and Treasure pursuant to their Sacred Majesty's Declaration to that purpose a true Copy whereof we herewith send you to convince you how little we dread your Menaces, We remain

Whereupon King *James*, sent them a Chart Blank signed by himself to incert their own Terms of surrender

Which they also rejected

And Continued close Besiged for one hundred and eleven Days from the 18th of April to the 7th of July.

By which, they were reduced to great want, and did Eat their own Horses and any other Carion they could get. But were so firmly united among themselves; that there being but one Church in the City, the Officers Soldiers and Citizens of the Communion of the Church of *England*, had the use of it in the Mornings, and the other Protestants in the Afternoons.

August 7th, 1689, the Seige was raised upon the arrival of the Succours from *England* under Major General *Kirke*, who held a Court Marshall there the same Day, and sent the following Letter to Col. *Wolsey*, then Commander in Chief of the Forces in *Eniskilling*.

Derry Aug. 9 1689:

Sir,

I Have yours by Mr. *Hamilton* and have sent it away for *England*. I do not think it reasonable you should stop the Duke of *Berwick*, I not being able to follow him having neither Tent, Bread, nor Horse, you must be content with the Victory which you have got, and not Push too far, besides, if you fatigue your Horses too much you will spoil them which is the best Flower in our Garden. I would have Sir *Albert Cunningham* go on with his Regiment of Dragoons, but Sir *Gerrard Irwin* and Sir *James Caldwell*, I must desire to desist in raising of their Foot, for I find eight Regiments here that must be kept up so that I shall have too great a Number of Foot for the Arms I have. Therefore you are to recal their Commissions; I have some thoughts
of

of *Colrain*, and would have you send Lieut. Col. *Berry*, with 500 Horse hither, that we may try what is in that Country; Mr. *Hamilton* tells me you do'nt know what to do with your Prisoners, if you have any Work let them Work, and send me 200 of the lustiest, and I will Imploy them in like Manner here. Let the Prisoners be sent by a Guard of as many Dragoons as you can spare, which Dragoons afterwards shall joyn the 500 Horse.

Sir Yours &c.

My Service to Coll. *Hamilton*,
And Col. *Lloyd* &c.

Kirke.

*Their Letter does to me too
much Honour to give them Thanks.*

To Collonel *Wolfely*

I do hereby certify, that the above Letter is a true Copy as 'tis Entred in an Entry-Book of Letters and Orders of Major General *Kirke*, my Father in the Year 1689, Witness my Hand this 23 Day of February 1702. 3.

Kirke.

August 16th. 1689. The King on News of the Siege raised, sent the following Letter to the Commanding Officers in *Derry*, enclosed to Major General *Kirke*, by the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, then Secretary of State.

William R,

TRufty and well beloved, We Greet you well, the Emmi-
nent and Extraordinary Service that you have perform'd
unto us and our Kingdoms in General, by your Resolute and
Unparrallel'd Defence of that our City of *Londonderry*, as it
does Oblige us in the first place to an humble acknowledg-
ment to Almighty God, for his Signal Mercy in supporting the
Hearts and Courage of our good Subjects, amidst the great and
various Difficulty and Distresses arising from a Furious Opposi-
tion withou, and yet more Pressing Necessitys within those
Walls, and sending them at last Dcliverance, and bringing them
by

by your Conduct to triumph over their Enemies: Which we cannot but Attribute to an immediate Divine Assistance inspiring them with a Zeal for the true Religion, a love for their Country, and an unshaken Fidelity towards us: And must ever own it, as a Continuation of that Miraculous Providence, which hath hitherto Conducted us throughout in our Endeavours, to resettle these Nations in all their Civil and Religious Rights and Liberties, so in the next Place, taking seriously into our Consideration, as well the importance of this Success as the Constancy and Bravery, by which it hath been brought to pass: We would not Omit signifying unto you, the just Sense we have of this whole Action, in which, having the greatest Opportunity that can be put into the Hands of any Subjects of obliging their Prince, you have in all points acquitted yourselves to our satisfaction, even beyond what could have been expected; in so much, that it now lies on our part to make such Retributions as well to you the Commanders in Chief, who have been the happy Instruments under God of this deliverance, as others, who have signalized their Loyalty, Courage, and Patience in this time of Tryal, that all our Subjects being Encouraged by this Example, may be stirred up to the Imitation of it, in the like Hazardous but Honourable Enterprises, We will therefore, that you rely on our Royal favour towards you, and also, that in Our Name, you assure the Officers and Soldiers, and the Inhabitants of that City, that we will take a fitting Opportunity to recompence their Service and Sufferings in our Cause, that neither they, nor any other of our loving Subjects, shall ever have reason to repent them of a faithful discharge of their Duty, and so we bid you farewell.

Shrewsbury.

Hampton Court, 16th August 1689.

Postscript from the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, to Major-General *Kirke*. Dated at *Hampton-Court*, 16th of August.

The King's Letter, being intended for the Officers in Chief Commanding at *Londonderry* in the Time of the Siege;
E and

and it not being known here, who those are, I desire you to fill up the Superscription with such Names as are proper to be address'd to.

I attest the above Letter and Postscript, to be truly Copied from the Duke of *Shrewsbury's* entry Book, now remaining in the Secretarys Office, *Whitball* 8th January 1705-6.

William Jones

September the 10th 1689. Colonel *Walker* having represented to the Lords of the Committee for *Irish* affairs, that several Officers were lately turned out of the Regiments in *Derry*; their Lordships made the following Report to his Majesty.

At the Committee for *Ireland*, September the 10th, 1689.

PRESENT

Lord Privy Seal,
Lord Steward,
Earl of *Shrewsbury*,

Earl of *Nottingham*.
Mr. Comptroller,
Mr. Vice-Chamberlain.

May it Please Your Majesty,

UPon a Representation made to Us this Day, by Mr. *Walker*; we humbly are of Opinion; that all that were Officers at *Derry*, when the Court-Martial was held on the 7th of August last, should still continue in equal or better Posts, than they were in at that Time: But if Your Majesty shall think fit to Reduce the present Number to fewer Regiments, that then, they should continue in full Pay and be added as Supernumerary Officers to those that should remain, till your Majesty shall dispose of them to their better Advantage: We are likewise of Opinion, that none should continue Officers in any of the *Derry* Regiments, but such as were Officers when the aforesaid Court Martial was held, till all that were Officers in *Derry* during the Siege be first provided for, with this Exception, that your Majesty would be pleased to give orders to his Grace the Duke of *Schonbergh*, to supply those Regiments that wants Lieutenant Colonels and Majors, with such Men as his Grace shall approve of. And we are farther humbly of Opinion.

nion that the Officers of Colonel *Bakers* Regiment, which was broke before the Court Martial was held, ought to be provided for, with as much Favour and Advantage as the other Officers; all which is most humbly submitted

Council Chamber September 10th 1689,

*Sidney,
Hallifax
Devonshire,*

*Wharton,
John Lowther,
Shrewsbury*

A true Copy *Edward Southwel.*

September 16th 1689.

*The King, pursuant to that Report sent the following Letter, to Duke Schonberg then General in Ireland and gave Colonel Walker 5000*l.* for his own Service.*

William R.

WHEREAS We shall always retain a gratefull sense of the Courage and Loyalty, of the severall Officers and Soldiers, who remained during the late Siege within our City of *Londonderry*, and having found it necessary for our Service, to Form them into three Regiments of Foot. We do hereby signify unto you, our Royal Will and Pleasure: That when the said three Regiments shall be formed according to the usual Number of Officers and Soldiers, directed by the Establishment of our Forces, that you take care; that all such as were Officers in *Londonderry* at the time of the Court-Martial held there on the 7th Day of *August* last, and shall not be otherwise provided for, as Officers in the said Regiments, be added thereunto as Supernumerary Officers, and continue in full Pay according to their last qualities, untill you shall dispose of them to their greater Advantage in the said Regiments, or elsewhere. And as a Mark of Our Favour towards them in preference to others: Our Will and Pleasure is, that no Person be continued or preferred as an Officer in the said Regiments, other than such as were Officers therein at the Time of the said Court-Martial untill all such

Officers as serv'd in *Londonderry* during the Seige, be first provided for in equal or better Posts, with this Exception only, that you may for the better Discipline, supply the same with such Lieut. Colonels and Majors as you shall think fit to appoint, and We do likewise hereby Direct, that the several Officers of Collonel *Bakers* Regiment which was reduced before the time of the said Court-Martiall, be nevertheless provided for, with the same advantage and preference as other Officers above mentioned,

*Given at Our Court, at Hampton Court the 16th
Day of September in the 1st Year of our Reign,
By his Majesties Command*

*To Our Right Trusty entirely
beloved Cousin and Counselor Fredrick
Duke of Schonberg, General of our
Armies, or the Commander in Chief
of our Forces within our King-
dom of Ireland.*

W. Blathwayt.

*A True Copy attested
by James Taylor*

And afterwards they were reduced to three Regiments under the Command of these three Colonels *Mitchelburn, St. John, and Rob. White.*

January the 8th 1689. The Lords of the Committee directed the following Letter to the Lords of the Treasury, for paying those Forces from October the 1st, 1689, that being the Time when they were Reduced into three Regiments and the Supernumerary Officers added to them, pursuant to the Kings Letter.

After Our very Hearty Commendations, Whereas his Majesty has been pleased to order three Regiments of Foot of the *Derry-Men*, to be formed of the same Number of Companys, Officers and Soldiers as other Regiments in *Ireland*, and his Majesty having Declared his pleasure, that they be paid Accordingly with the Supernumerary Officers from the first of October last,
We

We do hereby pray and desire you, by his Majesty's Command to give Order, that Mr. *Harboard* Paymaster of those Forces in *Ireland*, be furnished with Money for that Service, and so we bid you heartily Farewell
Dated *Jan. 8th* 1689.

Directed to the
Lords Commissioners
of the Treasury,

A True Copy
Edward Southwell

Signed

Earl *Shrewsbury*,
Earl *Nottingham*,
Earl *Marlbrough*,
Viscount *Lumley*
Mr. Comptroller,
Mr. Vice Chamberlaine,
Mr. *Harboard*.

Feb. 27. 1689. The King sent the following Letter to Duke *Schonberg*, with an Establishment of their Pay, from the first of *Jan. 1689*, in the same manner as the rest of the Army under his Command, and confirming his Order of the *16th* of *Sept.* for the Supernumerary Officers in *Derry*

And also a Direction, that all the Reformed Officers of *Innishkilling* Regiments, should be continued in full Pay till otherwise dispos'd of.

William R.

Right Trusty, and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Councillour; We Greet you well. Whereas, we are well satisfied with the good Services of the Officers and Soldiers of *Londonderry* and *Innishkilling* Regiments, and have ordered an Establishment to be made of their Pay, from the First of *January* last; which is herewith transmitted unto you. We have thought fit hereby, to direct you to cause Payment to be made accordingly to the said Regiments, of what shall be due unto them from Time to Time, in the same manner as to the rest of the Army under your Command: And forasmuch as by Our Order, bearing Date the *16th* day of *September* last;

last; we were pleased to Order; that all such as were Officers in *Londonerry*, on the 7th of *August* last; and should not be otherwise provided for, as Officers in those Regiments, should be added thereunto as Supernumerary Officers, untill they should be disposed of to their greater Advantage in these Regiments, or else where: Our Will and Pleasure is; that the said Supernumerary Officers, as likewise such Reformed Officers of the *Inniskilling* Regiments, Troops and Companies, as were in Service on the First of *January* last, be continued in full Pay, from that Time according to their last Qualities, untill they should be disposed of to their greater Advantage in the said Regiments, or elsewhere, in such Manner and with such preference to others. As is express'd in our said Order. Dated the 16th Day of *Sept.* 1689 as aforesaid.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall this 27th Day of Feb. in the Second Year of our Reign.

By his Majesties Command.
Shrewsbury

To the Right Trusty, and Right entirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor Fredrick Duke of Schonberg &c.

William R.

WHEREAS, we have formerly directed Our Rightfull Trusty and Entirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor *Fredrick Duke of Schonberg* General of Our Armies, to take care, that such of the *Londonerry* Officers as are not commission'd in the Regiments directed by Us, to be formed out of the Forces should Receive full Pay, untill otherwise provided for, and several of the said Officers now in *England* having humbly besought Us; that we would be pleased to Order them three Months Pay by Advance, for the better enabling them to return to Our Service in *Ireland*. We are Graciously pleased to grant the same, as also to the Officers of the *Eniskilling* Regiments, in Consideration of their faithful Services: And We do hereby Will and Require, that out of such Monyes as are, or shall come to your Hands for the

the use of Our Forces, you pay unto the several Persons mentioned in the List hereunto annexed, the respective Sums set against each of their Names, amounting in all, to the Sum of One Thousand and Nineteen Pounds and five Shillings; to be charged to them, as so much Received upon Account, from the first of Jan. last, and for so doing, this together with the Acquittances of the said Persons or their Assigns, shall be your Warrant and Discharge.

*Given at Our Court at White-hall this 27th Day
of Feb. 1689, in the Second Year of Our Reign.*

*By his Majesties Command
William Blaythwaite*

*To Our Right Trusty and well beloved Com-
ptroller Will Harboard Esq; Pay Master
General of Our Forces in Ireland.*

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty,
The humble Petition of Colonel *Hugh Hamill*, on behalf of himself, and all the Officers and Soldiers that served in the City of *Londonderry* during the Siege.

Sherweth,

That some of your Petitioners served your Majesty since the beginning of *December*, and the rest from the first of *January* 1688, and how Serviceable they have been, to your Majesty and your Dominions, in holding out that City, is well known to your Majesty.

That though your Majesty made several Orders, and writ several Letters in their favour, (Copies whereof are ready to be produced) they have not Received the benefit of them in any tolerable Measure, as will appear by the state of their Case.

That most of them have been discouraged and slighted, not receiving the benefit of the favour your Majesty designed them, and particularly, the Supernumerary Officers added to Colonel

Whites

Whites Regiment lately broke, whereof Colonel *Hamil* is one, who are thereby in no Posts nor Capacity to serve your Majesty, so that they are in a Starving and Miserable condition, having lost all they had by the Enemy, and must unavoidably Perish if not immediately relieved by your Majesty, According to their request on the foot of the said Case: And as hereafter is Prayed or otherwise as your Majesty shall think fit.

That there is a Commission now on Foot in *Ireland*, to state the Arrears and pay off the Army, that the said Commissioners have no Power to State the Arrears of pay due to your Petitioners than what Pay fell due to three *Derry* Regiments from *January* 1689, untill the first of *October* 1690, though they did rise in Arms as aforesaid, and continued ever since in Regiments or as Supernumerary Officers, as in the said Case Expressed, and did good Service last Campaign at the *Boyn*, *Lymerick*, and elsewhere.

May it therefore please your Majesty, to consider the said Case and request, and to order that a Commission may immediately issue, to take an Account of their Services and Sufferings as is therein desired, and that with all convenient speed the Commissioners may certify their Proceedings in the premises to your Majesty, and that they may have full satisfaction as your Majesty shall think fit, out of the Forfeited Lands in *Ireland*, when the Kingdom is reduced or otherwise. And in the mean time, that those of the said Officers that are alive and are not provided for as posted Officers in the Army, be continued in full pay, and be added to the two *Derry* Regiments now on Foot as Supernumerary Officers, according to your Majesty's former Orders, or be so disposed of by themselves with their Servants in a Body, or otherwise, as they may be most servicable to your Majesty, either in the Field or in keeping the Garrisons in *Ulster* while the Army is in the Field, by which means the Army in the Field will be encreased, and a great Charge saved to your Majesty, and may have Commissions as other Reform'd Officers have.

And that those of the said Officers, that are in *Ireland* as well as those few that are in *London*, may have four Months pay

pay in hand to Equip them against the next Campaign, they being in Extreame want of Cloths and other Necessarys, lists of the said Officers being ready to be produced; and that the said Suprenumerary Officers, may be subsisted with the Army untill the Kingdom is reduced, or that your Majesty give them satisfaction for their Services and Sufferings as to your Wisdom shall seem meet: That they may not be (by reason of their extreame Poverty, and their not being concern'd in your Majesties Service) Disregarded and Starv'd after all their good Services, they being desirous to venture their Lives in your Majesty Service, as freely as they did at first rising in Arms or since, and

Your Petitioner's as in Duty Bound, shall ever Pray.

White-Hall May 9th 1691,

HER Majesty is Graciously pleased to refer this Petition to the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee for the affairs of *Ireland*, to consider thereof and report what her Majesty may fitly do therein, for the Relief and Gratification of these Petitioners, whereupon her Majesty will declare her further pleasure.

Nottingham,

At the Court at *White-Hall* 28th Day of May 1691.

Present the Queens most Excellent Majesty in Council

Whereas a Report was this Day read at the Board, concerning the Officers of *Londonderry*, in the Words following,

May it please Your Majesty,

Your Majesty, having thought fit to signifie your Gracious Pleasure unto us by the Earl of *Nottingham*, that we should consider of the Petition of Colonel *Hugh Hamill*, on behalf of himself, and of all the Officers and Soldiers that served in the City of *Londonderry*, during the Siege, and that we should report what your Majesty may fitly do therein, for the relief of and gratification of the Petitioners: We take leave to represent their humble Request to be as follows.

That a Commission be Issued, to ascertain the Service of
F the

of all the Forces that held out at *Londonderry*, from their first taking up Armes, and Since, with the loss they suffered; and to State an Account of the same.

That a return be made thereof, and Satisfaction given them upon the Reduction of *Ireland*, or when it may best suit with your Majesty's Conveniency.

That those Officers, that are not employ'd be Establishd in full Pay according to the Kings Orders, That Commissions be given them, as to the *French* and *English* Reformed Officers.

That they be joyned to the two *Londonderry* Regiments as Supernumerary or reformed Officers, or enabled by themselves and serve in the Field this Campaign with the Army; or keep the Garrison or Frontiers in *Ulster*.

That such of the said Officers that are in *Ireland*, as well as those in *London*, have four Months Pay given them, to fit them for your Majesty's Service.

That they may, be henceforth paid and subsisted with the Army, untill the Kingdom of *Ireland* be reduc'd, and that Your Majesty may Reward them for their Service and Sufferings.

And, forasmuch as His Majesty, has at diverse Times declared His Gracious Acceptance of their Services with promise of reward, and particularly by two several Warrants dated the 16th Day of *Sept.* and 27 of *Feb.* 1689, signified his Pleasure to the General of his MAJESTIES Forces in *Ireland*: That the Supernumerary or reformed, that served in *Londonderry* during the Siege, and of the *Enniskilling* Regiments that were in Service on the first of *Jan.* 1689, be continued in full Pay according to their last Qualities, untill they shou'd be dispos'd of in preference to others in the same Regiments, or elsewhere. We most humbly Pray the full Personal pay of the Supernumerary reformed Officers of the *Londonderry* Regiments to be as followeth, for which they are willing to be satisfied by Debentures out of the Forfeited Lands. Provided, they may Receive in the mean Time wherewithall to subsist in Your Majesty's Service, which after the rate of, one full third part of their Pay, appears to be as is hereafter stated.

An Abstract of the Pay, of the Reformed Officers of Londonderry.

	Full Personal Pay,		One third of their parts for Substinance.	
ONE Colonel,	1	00	0	6 8
Three Colonels more,	3	00	1	0 0
One Lieut. Col.		15	0	5 0
Two more	1	10	0	10 0
One Major,	0	13 4	0	4 4
Three more,	1	19 0	0	13 0
One Chaplin	0	06 6	0	2 2
Five more	1	12 6	0	10 10
One Adjutant,	0	04	0	01 4
Four more	0	16	0	05 4
One Chirurgeon	0	04	0	01 4
Three more	0	12	0	04 0
Quarter Master of Foot	0	04	0	1 4
Five more	1	00	0	6 8
One Capt.	0	08	0	2 8
Seventy more	28	08	9	9 4
One Lieut.		04	0	1 4
Eighty four more	16	16	5	12 0
One Ensign		03	0	1 0
Sixty four more	9	12	3	04 0
One Coronet of Horse		10		3 4
One Quarter Master of Horse		6		2 0
Nine Quarter-Masters more,	2	14		18 0
Total per Diem	76	17 4	25	12 4
per Annum.	28050.	5 0	19350	01 8

This is a true Coppy, as I find it Entered in the Book of Charles Fox Esq; Jan. 5th, 1705.

F 2

Robert George
Accord-

According to which Calculation, the four Months or 120 Days Pay they desire, for enabling them to go into the Field, amounts to the Sum of 9180*l.* 12*s.* There are likewise several others that performed good Service in a Military Capacity during the Siege, who humbly Pray the like Consideration may be had of them, their Names and Qualities being annexed to the Petition, and inasmuch as the said Officers of *Londonderry*, have so well deserved from your Majesty, and the Protestant Religion; by the brave defence made by them: We most humbly recommend them to your Majesty's Grace and Favour, in such Manner and according to such Measure of Bounty, as the State of your Majesties Officers will permit, the Petitioners representing themselves to be in a starving Condition; so that they must unavoidably Perish, if not immediately Relieved by Your Majesty.

All which is most Humbly Submitted.

Carmarthen, President.
Nottingham.

J. Bridgwater.
H. Goodrick.

A True Copy. *Robert George.*

Her Majesty, retaining a Grateful Sense of the Signal Courage and Loyalty of the Petitioners; was pleased to refer their Case, as it is hereby referred, to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury; in order to their Relief and Gratification; as it is Stated by the said Report.

Charles Mountague.

Whitehall Treasury-Chamber, 26th of Feb. 1691.

THE Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, are pleased to refer this Petition to *Charles Fox*, Esq; who is desired to Report to their Lordships, a State of the Petitioners Demand; with his Opinion what is fit to be done therein.

Henry Guy

May

May it Please your Lordships.

IN Obedience to Your Commands, I have considered the Petition of the Officers and Soldiers that served in *Londonderry*, during the Siege thereof; and do find their Case so fully Stated by the Lords of the Committee, for the *Irish* Affairs; that it will be needless for me to Trouble Your Lordships with any further Observations I can make. But, as for Stating their Account, if it be Your Lordships Design to know the full Pay of all that bore Arms, during the Siege; I have hereunto Annexed a brief Abstract of what is due to each Regiment according to the Numbers and time of their Service, as certified to me by Col. *John Michelbourne*, Governour of the Place; upon whose Certificate only, the whole Account depends: But if Your Lordships thinks fit to comply, with what they seem chiefly to insist on in their Petition, *viz.*

To make up the Four Months Pay to the Supernumerary Officers, as the same is Stated by the Committee of *Irish* Affairs, that they may be enabled to subsist themselves till some Method be agreed upon, whereby to Reward their Service and Sufferings; according to His Majesties Gracious Intentions towards them.

All which is most humbly Submitted
Charles Fox.

March 1st. 1691.

These are a true Copy, as I find Entered in the Book of
Charles Fox, Esq;
January 5th, 1705.

Robert George

Maria R.

OUR Will and Pleasure is, that out of such Money, as are or shall come to your Hands, for the Use of our Forces, you shall Pay unto the several Reformed Officers, mentioned in the List hereunto Annexed; the Respective Sum against each of the Names Expressed, without Deduction; amounting in all, to the Sum of Eight Hundred Sixty one Pounds Fifteen,

Fifteen Shillings; being Sixty Days Pay, according to their several Qualities in which they served us in *Ireland*, to enable them to return thither: And for so doing, this, together with Acquittances of them or their Assigns, shall be your Warrant and Discharge.

Given at our Court at *Whitehall*, the 11th Day of *July*, 1691, in the Third Year of our Reign.

William Blaythwaite

To our Trusty and well beloved
Charles Fox, and Our Right Trusty
and well beloved Thomas Cunningsby Esq;
Pay-master General of Our Forces in
Ireland.

*An Abstract of Pay, due to the several Regiments hereafter
Mentioned, who served in Londonderry during the Siege.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To Col. <i>Henry Bakers</i> Regiment ————	16274	09	8
To Col. <i>J. Mitchelburns</i> Reg. ————	9541	16	0
To Col. <i>Geo. Walkers</i> Reg. ————	10188	13	6
To Col. <i>Hen. Munroes</i> Reg. ————	8360	02	0
To Col. <i>Rich. Croftons</i> Reg. ————	7750	11	6
To Col. <i>Hugh Hamils</i> Reg ————	8969	13	6
To Col. <i>Thom. Lanes</i> Reg. ————	8360	02	0
To Col. <i>Adam Murruys</i> Reg. ————	5312.	09	6

All Which Arrears for the Eight Regiments, and for their Services during the Siege, no Part was ever yet Paid. But what was paid them, was as appears by several Warrants, as Substantance paid to the Reformed Officers of *Londonderry* and *Enniskilling*, which has been deducted by the Commissioners

Commissioners who Stated their Accompts by the late Queen *Ann's* Commission; as will appear by the report in 1710-11, now in the Hands of *Paul Joddrel* Esq; Clerk to the House of Commons.

These Sums so paid were Esteemed as an Earnest for the whole of the rest, according to the repeated Assurances from the Throne.

But in 1698, to hasten the relief of the Officers and Soldiers of the City of *Londonderry*, they Petition'd the Honourable House of Commons of *England*.

Who there upon made the following Address to his Majesty.

Jovis 23 Jun. 1698,

Sir, *Robert Clayton*, reported from the Committee to whom the Address relating to the City of *Londonderry* in *Ireland*, was Committed, that they had drawn up an Address, which they had directed him to Report to the House, which he read in his Place, and afterwards delivered in at the Table, where the same was read and agree'd unto by the House; and is as followeth.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We your Majestys most Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Commons in Parliament Assembled, having received a Petition from the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, of your City of *Londonderry* in *Ireland*, setting forth their early and singular Service and Sufferings in the late happy Revolution; by the securing and Defence of that City, against a long and Cruel Siege, which Eminently contributed to the destroying the designs of the Enemies of these Kingdoms, and shewing, that thereby not only the greatest part of the City and Suburbs was Demolished or Rendered Ruinous, but also that their Disbursements upon this Occasion to Fortifie, providing Arms, Ammunition, Raising and subsisting Forces, and other Publick uses, did amount to a very considerable Sum of Money,

And, that they had willingly exposed themselves, and their all, for the Publick Interest and Service, so they had patiently these Eight Years, lain under these losses in hopes at the end of the War to be consider'd, that they should no longer remain a poor Ruinous Spectacle to all; a Scorn to their Enemies,
and

and a Discouragement to your Majestys well affected Subjects : And Praying, our Recommendation of their Case to your Majesty for your Royal Favour, in order to their Relief in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

And it also appeared thereupon, that the Governour and Garison, who through the utmost Sufferings and Extremities Defended the same, do likewise, deserve to have so signal a Service taken into Consideration, And the City who have so Suffered, to have some special mark of your Majestys favour for a lasting Monument to Posterity.

All which, we do most humbly represent to your Majesty, Praying, that in Consideration of the premises, your Majesty would be graciously pleased to make some Compensation to the said City, Governour and Garison, by such ways and means, and in such manner as your Majesty in your Princely Wisdom shall think fit,

Resolved, *That the said Address be presented to his Majesty, by such Members of this House, as are of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.*

To which his Majesty returned for Answer, that he would take care of them as desired, the *Irish* Forfeitures being then in the Crown. But in 1700, the Crown was divested thereof, and the same vested in Trustees to be sold, by which his Majesty was disabled from making good his first Declaration to them.

And the same being Sold, without regard to that Declaration, forced these Petitioners to resort to Parliament, for Recompence.

In 1698, Colonel *Hamil*, weary of the Trust, Resigned to his Brother Mr. *William Hamil*, residing in *London*, who with others in *Ireland* (since dead who never Acted) were Constituted Agents and Trustees for the Forces in both Garisons.

The Burthen and Trust of this Agency being thus devolved on Mr. *William Hamil*.

In 1705, he first preferred a Petition to the House of Commons of *England*, on behalf of the Officers of *Derry* only.
Dec.

December 11th 1705, The House referred the Petition to a Committee then Named.

March 2d 1705, The Chairman from several Accounts produced to the Committee.

Reported, that there was due to the *Eight Regiments* and the *Independent Companies*, and *214 Supernumerary Officers* in *Derry* as appears by the Reports at large.

Journal Numb. 29. Fol. 944.

Sabbati 2d die Martij, Anno 4to Anna R.

Sir, *Henry Dutton Colt*, Reported from the Committee to whom the Petition of Captain *Robert Baird*, and Mr *William Hamill*, Trustees for the Officers and Soldiers who served in *Londonderry* during the Siege there in the Year 1689, and such of them who served during the late War in *Ireland* as Supernumerary Officers was referred, the matter as it appeared to them. Which they had directed him to Report to the House, which he read in his Place and afterwards delivered in at the Clerks Table, where the same was Read and is as followeth *viz.*

That the Committee having examined into the *Aligations* of the said Petition. do find, that the Services of the said Officers and Soldiers in the time of the Siege, was in great Measure, the occasion of the reducing the whole Kingdom of *Ireland* to his Majesties Obedience.

That it did appear also to the Committee, by the Testimony of Lieut. Col. *Steward*, Capt. *Edmunds* and several other Officers, who were in that City during the Siege; that their Sufferings were very great, for several Persons that were in the City during the Siege, to the Number of about 12000 perish'd by Sword and Famine, that *Eight Regiments* were in the City during the Siege; some of which were Horse, especially part of Col. *Bakers* Regiment, but were at last Reduc'd to Foot, such being their Extremity, that they were forc'd to Kill their Horses and Eat them; afterwards they lived upon Hides, Tallow and Starch, till such Time as they were Relieved by Major General *Kirke*.

G

That

That his late Majesty King *William*, was very well satisfied with their Services, that he promised them Compensation, and his Letter to Dr. *Walker* and Col. *Mitchelburn*, dated the 16th of *Aug.* 1689. His Majesty was pleased to use the Words following.

We Will therefore, that you rely on Our Royal Favour towards you, and also, that in our Name you assure the Officers and Soldiers, and Inhabitants of that our City; that We will take fitting occasions to Recompence their Services and Sufferings in Our Cause; so, that neither they, nor any other of our Loving Subjects shall ever have Reason to repent them, of a Faithful Discharge of their Duty.

And that, it also appeared to the Committee, that upon the Examination of the said Alligations, that there is the State of the Account of the said Eight Regiments of Foot that Served during the Siege; and an Abstract of 214 Supernumerary Officers, after the Eight Regiments were Reduc'd to three. And on Account due to an Independant Company, 134958 Pounds three Shillings and Eight Pence, as by several Accounts doth appear, part of which was Stated by the Pay-Master of the Army in *Ireland*.

That it also appeared, by a Report made to his late Majesty, by the Lords of the Committee for *Ireland*, dated the 10 of *August*, 1689, that when the said Eight Regiments had been reduc'd to three, the Supernumerary Officers should be provided for.

That by a Letter of the Lords of the Committee for *Irish* Affairs, dated the 8th of *Jan.* 1689. directed to the then Lords Commissioners of the Treasury; it appears their Lordships did signify his Majesties Order for the forming three Regiments of Foot, of the *Londonderry-men*, and desiring Mr. *Harbord* might be furnished with Money to Pay the same

That the Establishment for the Pay of the reformed Officers, in an attested Copy of Mr *Foxes* Report dated *March* the first 1691-2, was also produced to the Committee.

So that upon the whole Matter, the Committee find, that the Petitioners have fully prov'd the Alligations of their Petition; and that there is Due

To the eight Regiments that served in *Londonderry* during the Siege, the Sum of } 75232 12 8

To the 214 reform'd Officers that were added to the three *Londonderry* Regiments viz. Col. *Whites*, Col. *St. John's* and Col. *Mitchelburn's* according to the Establishment. } 56024 16 00

To the Pay due to an Independant Company &c. that served in the Siege } 3700 15 00

134958 3 8

Whereof there has been received from the Paymaster General of *Ireland*, and several others, by several Warrants and Orders from their late Majesties the Sum of. } 9806 15 4

Ordered, That the Report do lye upon the Table.

Paul Jodderal.

October the 7th, 1707. Mr. *Hamill*, discouraged by the delays, Petitioned the House of Commons of *Ireland*, for the Representation of their Case.

Whereupon, the House presented the following Address, to his Excellency, the Earl of *Pembroke* then Lord Lieutenant.

May it Please Your Excellency,

WE the Knights Citizens and Burgeesses in Parliament Assembled; having received a Petition from Captain *Rob. Baird* and *William Hamill* Gent. in behalf of, and as Agents and Trustees to, and for, as well the several

G 2

Colonels

Colonels and other Field Officers, as the Commissioned and Noncommissioned Officers and Soldiers, of Eight Regiments of Horse, Foot, and Dragoons; one Dependant Company, a Company of Gunners, a Company of Pioneers, who served their late Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary* of ever blessed Memory; in the Memorable Defence of Her Majesties City of *Londonderry*, during the Siege thereof; setting forth their early and signal Services and Sufferings, on the happy Revolution.

That his late Majesty was Graciously pleased to Account the same of great Consequence to these Nations in General, and that no greater Opportunity could fall into the Hands of any Subjects of Obliging their Prince to his Satisfaction; assuring them that he would Recompence their Services and Sufferings, so as none of them, should ever have Cause to to Repent thereof.

That the Honourable, the Commons of *England*, Voted the Services to have greatly conduc'd to the Safety of the three Kingdoms; and Addressed his Majesty, for a Compensation to the said Garrison, and some Mark of Royal Favour as a lasting Monument for their Service to Posterity; to which his Majesty was pleased to return for Answer. That he would take Care of the said Garrison according to the desire of the House; and in persuance of such his Royal Promise, issued out several Orders which hitherto has proved Ineffectual to the Petitioners.

That upon Application made to the Honourable the Commons of *England*, a Committee being appointed to Examine the Alligations of the said Petition, which Committee upon due proof made of the several Matters therein contained, came to several Resolutions in favour of the Petitioners.

That by reason of some Doubts, arising upon the Construction of the Act, for Stating and Settling the Accounts of the Army; the Commissioners by the said Act appointed, did not think fit to State the Petitioners Accounts, as in other Cases, by means whereof the Petitioners could not be Entitled to Debentures, as other of the Officers and Soldiers were.

And

And Praying, that we would lay their Services and Sufferings before your Excellency, with our humble Application, that the same may be Transmitted to her Majesty, in order to the Petitioners relief.

The Service and Sufferings of that Garrison, is too well known to be Ennumerated; Words cannot add to what his late most Gracious Majesty has been pleased to say on that Subject; a just sense whereof the Honourable the Commons of *England*, have thought fit to Express.

Their Account hath been Stated by *Charles Fox*, Esq; Paymaster of the Army, pursuant to an order for that end, and has likewise been allowed by a Committee of the Honourable House of *Commons* of *England*.

Wherefore, with full Assurance, We Approach your Excellency, in behalf of the Petitioners; whose Case by length of Time and Expence of Solicitation, is become very deplorable, and many of them and their Families are in a Starving Condition, beseeching that Your Excellency will please, after the most Effectual manner, to lay the same at Her Majesty's most Royal Feet; to the End, Her Majesty may in such Method, as She shall think fit, recommend them to Her Parliament of *Great-Britain*.

Martij 7^o die Octobris 1707.

ORdered, that such Members of this House, as are of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, do Attend his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, with the Address, in Favour of Capt. *Robert Baird*, and *William Hamill*, Gent. in Behalf of, and as Agents and Trustees, to and for, as well the several Colonels and other Field Officers, as the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Eight Regiments of Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, one Independant Company of *Pioneers*; that served their late Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, in the Memorable Defence of Her Majesty's City

of

of *Londonderry*, during the Siege thereof; and present the same to his *Excellency*, as the Address of this House.

Tho. Tilson, Cler' Parl.
Dom. Com.

Which his *Excellency* laid before Her Late *Majesty*.

Feb. the 9th, 1707. Her *Majesty* by Her then Secretary of State, now Earl of *Oxford*; was Graciously pleased to lay the said Address before the House of *Commons* of *England*, and recommended the CASE to them.

The House ordered it to be taken into Consideration, on *Thursday* Morning, then next.

Feb. 10th, 1707. Mr. *Hamill* prefers another *Petition* thereupon to the House; which was ordered to lye upon the Table, till the Papers sent by Her *Majesty*, were taken into Consideration.

And by subsequent Votes, the Consideration was Adjourn'd as followeth.

Feb. the 12th, to *Tuesday* next.

Feb. the 17th, to *Saturday* next.

Feb. the 21st, to *Friday* next.

March the 2d, to *Saturday* next:

March the 6th, to *Monday* next.

March the 15th, to *Saturday* next.

March the 20th, to *Tuesday* next.

March the 23d. The Papers were Read, and referred to a Committee of the whole House, for *Monday* Morning next.

Monday March the 29th, 1708. Adjourn'd till to Morrow Morning; without farther proceeding that Session.

In 1709. In the beginning of next Sessions, Mr. *Hamill* presented the following *Petition* to Her Late *Majesty*, for another Recommendation to the *Parliament*, then Sitting.

To

To the QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

The Humble PETITION of William Hamill, Gent. one of the Agents and Trustees for the Garrisons of Londonderry and Innishkilling.

Humbly Sheweth.

THAT Your Majesty having in Your Royal Justice Recommended to the Consideration of the present *Parliament*, the taking Care of, and making Provision for the Payments of the Arrears, due to Thirteen *Dutch* Regiments, who came over with His Late Majesty of Happy Memory : Your Petitioner, doth, on this Occasion, with the utmost Humility beg, that Your own Natural and most Faithful Subjects of *Londonderry* and *Innishkilling*, in Your Majesty's Kingdom of *Ireland*; who, with so much Zeal and Fortitude, have hazarded their Lives, and Spent their Estates in the same Cause, at that Conjecture; may have also some Favour in your Majesty's recommendation of them to your Houses of Parliament; for which as they have hitherto been very little Considered so they never as yet Received either recompence for their great Loss which they have sustained, nor have been Paid for those great Services which they with so much Bravery then perform'd; which with the profoundest humility is laid before your most Sacred Majesty, for the obtaining them a share with those Foreigners, in your Majesties Compassion and Mercy.

*And Your Petitioners
as in Duty Bound,
shall ever Pray.*

William Hamill.

On Reading the Petition in Council, Her Majesty Received the same with great Compassion, and Expressed her Concern

Concern for them. The Substance whereof, is set forth in the following Letter, then sent by Mr. *Hamill*, to his Principals in *Ireland*.

London March 29 1709.

I Have herewith sent you, a Copy of my Petition in your Favour to the Queen, which was read in Council last Sunday; Her Majesty Received it with great Compassion and regard to your Services, and declared Her Great Concern, that at this Juncture she could not possibly Relieve you, this Session being drawing towards a Conclusion, and that there remained 700000 *l.* which the Parliament as yet appointed no Fund for, which of absolute Necessity must be provided for by them, in order to carry on the War; and that Her Majesty was well assured if She did Recommend you to them at that Time, it would prove of none Effect to you for the Reasons aforesaid.

Her Majesty was further pleased to Declare, that She would the very first fitting Opportunity Recommend you to Her House of Parliament, in order to your Payment and Relief, and gave the Earl of *Sunderland* Her Principal Secretary of State, Orders to signifie, her Royal Pleasure to me, (as your Agent upon that account,) which his Lordship did, and ordered me to Communicate the same unto you all by Letters.

There is not the least room to doubt her Majesties Performance, and so must all have Patience till then; his Excellency the Earl of *Wharton* your Lord Lieutenant and *Thomas Broderick Esq;* were Present, when the Earl of *Sunderland* discoursed this Matter with me: I have hitherto used all possible Endeavours for you, and shall for the future apply both to the Queen and Parliament, with all the strength of Application in my Power, till I bring your Business to a happy Conclusion, the Success of which I doubt not.

I am Gentlemen

Your most humble Servant

William Hamill.

Postscript

Postscript.

I have laid your Claims before the Commissioners appointed by the Queen, to State the Debts of the late K. *William*, which will be returned with the rest of the Debts of the Nation to her Majesty. Communicate to such of your fellow Sufferers as are near you.

And according to that *Postscript*, Mr. *Hamill* laid the Accounts of both Garrisons before the three Commissioners so appointed by her Majesty, with the Papers and Vouchers thereof.

And had afterwards a Report signed by Mr *King* and Mr. *Vanburg* two of the three Commissioners, by which there is nothing stated but the bare Pay remaining in Arrear after all Subsistence paid and other usual Deductions allowed.

In 1710-11 the Accounts thus stated, Mr. *Hamill* the next Sessions preferred another Petition to the House of Commons of *Great-Britain*, in behalf of the Officers and Soldiers of both Garrisons for the pay reported by the Commissioners.

The House referred the Petition to a Committee.

May the 5th 1711, the Chairman by the Return made to the Committee by the said Commissioners, and now remaining with Mr. *Joderal* Clerk of the House of Commons, reported the whole Arrears unpaid to be *viz.*

For the Eight Regiments and three Companies in <i>Londonderry</i> , including 980 for Colonel <i>Mitchelburn's</i> Pay as Governor	}	<i>l.</i> 79303 <i>s.</i> 17 <i>d.</i> 02
--	---	--

For 214 Reformed Officers	43527 18 08.
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For the three Reduced Regiments since their Reduction to their future Estab- lishment.	}	11069 18 00
--	---	-------------

For the six <i>Enniskilling</i> Regiments from the date of their Commission to their fu- ture Establishment.	}	61091 5 00
--	---	------------

Total	195091 05 00
	Which

H

Which Report, the House ordered to be took into Consideration on that Day Sevensnight.

May the 10th. Adjourned to *Wednesday* Morning next, without any other proceedings that Sessions.

And by reason of the continuance of the War, Mr. *Hamill* discontinued any further Application to that Parliament.

But Her late Majesty having concluded a Peace, and having been pleased in Her Speech to Her Parliament *March* the 2^d, 1713 to ask Supplies for the Current Service of the Year, and for the Discharge of such Debts as they thought just and Reasonable.

And the Commons in an Address of Thanks, declaring they would grant Supplys for the Current Service, and for discharge of such Debts as are Just and Reasonable.

And the Arrears of those Garrisons have been hitherto so Accounted.

Mr. *Hamill*, prepared a Petition for the House of Commons, for Payment of the Arrears, Reported to be Due, in the precedent Parliament.

In 1713.14, the begining of the Session, he delivered the Printed Cases thereof to the Members; in order to inform them of the Truth and Circumstances of the Fact, before the Petition was offered.

Which Case met with a general Approbation as most just and reasonable.

But, there being a Rumour industriously spread about, that there was a design (when ever the Petition should be delivered,) to put a Slur on it; as a stale demand, or not then immediatly recommended from the Throne.

Several Gentlemen of the House, who had before Espoused it, declined to offer it, least it might not have the good Success wished for.

To obviate which, Mr *Hamill*, had prepared a Remonstrance shewing, that the Services for which the demand was made began in 1688, upon King *William* and Queen *Mary's* Declaration; that such Lands as should be Forfeited to the Crown
by

by them in Arms, against them in *Ireland*, should be distributed to them that should be Aiding, to the Reduction of that Kingdom.

And that those Garrisons were Aiding to that Reduction, and without which that Reduction had not probably been then made, is too Notorious to be Remonstrated for, for that thing was not done in a Corner.

And therefore, these Petitioners were certainly qualified within their Majesties Declaration, to have been recompenced out of the Forfeited Estates in *Ireland*, which was their Fund of Dependence, while those Estates remained in the Crown, which was until 1700, when they were by Parliament vested in Trustees to be Sold for the Publick, by which Seven Hundred Thousand Pounds or more of Publick Debts were discharged; which left the Petitioners to resort to Parliament for another Recompence.

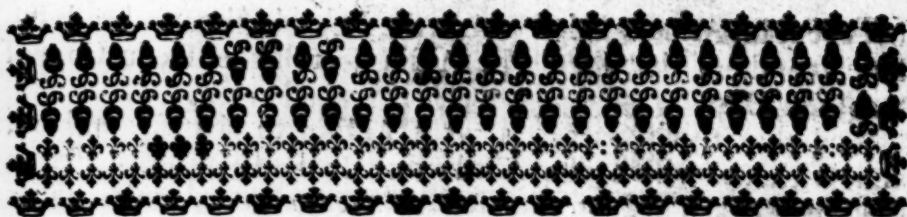
And for which, there hath been continued Application, with a Recommendation from the Throne.

And upon that the said Petition was procured.

And Therefore, it is humbly hoped that as the Demand was just, so the Petition for it was regular.

But though these Facts are known Truths, yet Mr. *Hamill*, was advised not to offer them in a Remonstrance, least that Name should be construed as a Complement of wrong.

Therefore, to avoid all Occasions of offence, he did not deliver it to the Members; Though he could mean no more by the Name nor thing, than what is always allowed by the Crown to the Subjects *Amonstrans du Droit*, to shew their right without any Imputation of Complaint of wrong: But instead of that, he did (as he was also advised) present the Petition in a Letter enclosed to the Speaker himself, from whom he was Honoured with an obliging answer, but without the success Desired.



AN
ABSTRACT
OF

The Sums laid out for Horses, Arms and Accoutrements; and Subsisting the several Regiments, Troops, and Companies, that served in LONDON DERRY; from their first Rising, to the Time of their being put upon the ESTABLISHMENT.

Colonel *George Walker*, His Regiment, consisted of fifteen Companies; sixty private Men, two Serjeants, three Corporals, two Drums, one Piper, each Company: In all, amounting to 1020 Men.

To 680 Musquets and Bayonets	680	00
To 340 Pikes at 5 s. per Pike	85	0
To 1020 Swords and Belts at 6s.—	306	0
To 30 Halberts at 6s. per Hal.—	9	0
To 15 Pair of Colours at 2l. —	30	00
To 30 Drums at 6s. —	9	00

l.

1119

To

To Subsisting the said 1020 Men from the 1st of Jan. to Feb. 4. inclusive 1688-9, being 35 Days at 6^d. each Man per Day.

892 00 00

Colonel *Henry Bakers* Regiment, consisting of Foot, Horse, and Dragoons, viz. Fourteen Companies of Foot, Sixty private Men, two Serjants, three Corporals, two Drums, one Piper, in each Company: Amounting to 952.

To 634 Musq. and Bayo. at 20 s. 634 00

To 318 Pikes at 5 s. per Pike 79 10

To 9052 Swords and Belts at 6 s. } 285 12
a Man }

To 28 Halberts at 6 s. ——— 8 08

To 14 Pair of Colours at 2 l. each 28

To 28 Drums at 6 s. each ——— 8 08

1043 18 00

To Subsisting these Fourteen Companies of Foot, consisting as above, of 952 Men untill they were put on the Establishment, which was from Jan. 1st 1688-9 inclusive, to Feb. 5 exclusive 1688-9, being 35 Days at 6^d. per Day.

833 00 00

Five Troops Horse, fifty private Men, three Corporals, one Trumpet in each Troop, amounting in all to 270 Men.

To Horse, Arms, and Accou- }
terments for the said Men } 5400 0 0
at 20 l. per Man, }

To five Standards to the said }
Troops at 2 l. each. }

To five Trumpets at 2 l. ——— 10 0 0

5420 00 00

To

To Subfisting these five Troops, consist-
ing as above of 270 Men untill they were
put on the Establishment, which was
from Jan 1st 1688 inclusive, to Feb. 5 ex-
clusive, being 35 Days at 2s. per Diem.

945 00 00

Seven Troops Dragoons, sixty private Men,
three Serjeants, three Corporals, two Drums
in each Troop, and two Haut-boys: In
all 490 Men.

To Horfe Arms and Accou-
terments to the said 490 Men, } 7350 0 0
at 15l.

To seven Standards at 2l. each 14 0 0

To Fourteen Drums to the
said seven Troops at 6s. } 4 4 0
each

7368 04 00

To Subfisting the said Troops for the 35
Days above mentioned at 1s.

857 10 00

Colonel John Mitchelburn's Regiment,
consisting of Seventeen Companies,
sixty private Men, two Serjeants, three
Corporals, two Drums, one Piper: In
all 1156 Men.

To 770 Musquets and Bayo-
nets at 1l. } 770

To 386 Pikes at 5s. per Pike 96 10

To 1156 Swords and Belts at 6s. 346 16

To 34 Halberts at 6s. each 10 4

To 17 pair of Colours at 2l. each 34

To 34 Drums at 6s. ——— 10 4

1267 14 00

To Subfisting this Regiment, for the a-
ove 35 Days at 6d. per Diem.

1011 10 00
Col.

Colonel *Hugh Hamill's* Regiment, consisting of Fourteen Companies, sixty private Men, two Serjeants, three Corporals, two Drums, one Piper in each Company : In all 952 Men.

To 634 Musquets and Bayonets at 1*l*. } 634 0 00

To 318 Pikes at 5*s*. per Pike 79 10 00

To 952 Swords and Belts at 6*s*. a Man } 285 12 00

To 28 Halberts at 6*s*. 8 8 00

To 14 Pair of Colours at 2*l*. 28 0 00

To 28 Drums at 6*s*. 8 8 00

To Subfisting the said Regiment from Jan. 1*st* to Feb. 5 1688, as above.

1043 18 00

883

Colonel *Richard Crofton's* Regiment, consisting of 12 Companies, 60 private Men, 2 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 2 Drums, one Piper : Amounting to 816 Men.

To 544 Musquets and Bayonets at twenty Shillings each. } 544 00 0

To 272 Pikes at 5*s*. per Pike 68 00 0

To 816 Swords and Belts, at six Shillings a Man, } 244 16 0

To 24 Halberts at 6*s*. each 7 4 0

To 12 Colours at 2*l*. each 24 0 0

To 24 Drums at 6*s*. each 7 4 0

895 4 00

To Subfisting this Regiment for the above-said Time, at 6*d*. per Diem.

714 0 00

Clo^t

Colonel *Thomas Lance's* Regiment, consisting of thirteen Companies, sixty private Men two Serjants three Corporals, two Drumers, one Piper in each : Company Amounting in all to 884 Men.

To 590 *Musquets and			
Bayonets at One Pound	}	590	00 0
each			
To 294 Pikes at 5s. each,		73	10 0
To 884 Swords and Belts at	}	265	4 0
at 6s. each			
To 26 Halberts at 6s. each		7	16 0
To 13 Pair of Colours at 2l.		26	0 0
To 26 Drums at 6s. each		7	16 0

To Subsisting this Regiment for the 35 Days
aforesaid at 6d. each *per Diem*.

970 06 00

773 10 00

Colonel *Henry Monro's* Regiment consisting the like of Number of Men, with the last mentioned Regiment *viz.* 884.

To Musquets, Pikes, Swords, Halberts,
Colours and Drums.

To their Subsistence for the 35 Days a-
foresaid at 6d. each

970 06 00

773 10 00

Colonel *Adam Murry's* Regiment consisting of Eight, Troops of Horse, Fifty private Men, Three Corporals, One Trumpet in each Troop, in all amounting to 432 Men.

To

To Horses, Arms, and Accouterments to the said Regiments at 20 <i>l.</i> each	8640	00	0	
To 8 Standards at 2 <i>l.</i> each	16	00	0	
To 8 Trumpets at 2 <i>l.</i> each	16	00	0	8672 00 00
To Subfisting this Regiment from the said 1 st of Jan. to the said 5 th of Feb. 1688-9 at 2 <i>s.</i> per Diem.				1512 00 00

ONE Independant Company consisting of sixty private Men, two Sergeants Three Corporals, Two Drummers, One Piper, Amounting in all to 68 Men.

To 46 Musquets and Bayonets at One Pound each	46	00	00	
To 22 Pikes at 5 <i>s.</i>	05	10	00	
To 68 Swords and Belts at 6 <i>s.</i>	20	08	00	
To 2 Halberts at 6 <i>s.</i> each		12	00	
To 1 Pair of Colours	2	00	00	75 02 00
To 2 Drums at 6 <i>s.</i> each		12	00	

ONE Company of Pioneers consisting of sixty Private Men, two Sergeants, three Corporals two Drummers, one Piper: In all 68 Men.

To sixty four Musquets and Bayonets at One Pound	64	00	
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(62)

To 68 Swords and Belts at 6s.	20	08	
To 2 Halberts at 6s.		12	
To One Pair of Colours	02	00	
To 2 Drums.		12	
			87 12 00

ONE Company of Gunners consisting of Eighty Men.

104 00

To 80 Musquets and Bayo. at 1^l. 80 0 0

To 80 Swords and Belts at 6s. 24 0 0

38182 14



AN

AN ABSTRACT OF

The Sums laid out, for Horses Arms and Accoutrements, and for Subsisting the several Regiments, Troops, and Companies that Served in *Innisbkillin*, from their first Rising, to the the Time of their being put upon the Establishment.

Colonel *William Wolfley's* Regiment of Horse, consisting of 25 Troops, 50 private Men, 3 Corporals, One Trumpet in each: Amounting in all to 1350.

To Horses, Arms, and Accoutrements for the said 1350 Men at 20 <i>l.</i> each	}	27000	00	
To 25 Standards for the said 25 Troops at 2 <i>l.</i> each	}	50	00	
To 25 Trumpets at 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> each	}	37	10	27087 10 00

To Subsisting these 25 Troops, consisting as above of 1350 Men, from the 1st of *Jan.* to the 19th of *July* inclusive, 1689, before they were put upon the Establishment, being 200 Days at 2*s.* per *Diem* each

I 2

27000 00 00
SIR

SIR *Albert Cunningham's* Regiment
of Dragoons, consisting of Eight Troops,
Sixty private Men, Three Serjeants, Three
Corporals, two Haut-boys, and two Drums
to each Troop: Amounting to 560 Men.

To Horse, Arms, and Ac-	}	8400	00	0
couterments, for the said				
560 Men at 15 <i>l.</i> a Man				
To Eight Standards for the	}	16	00	0
said 8 Troops at 2 <i>l.</i> each				
To 16 Drums at 6 <i>s.</i> each		4	16	0

To Subsisting of the said Eight Troops for the said 200 Days as above, at 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> per Diem	—————	6533	6	8
--	-------	------	---	---

14954 02 08

Colonel *James Wynn's* Regiment con-
sisting of the same Number of Troops
and Men as the last.

To Horse, Arms, Accou-	}	8420	16	0
terments, Standards and				
Drums &c. as above				

To Subsisting the Said 8	}	6533	6	8
Troops for the said 200				
Days as above at 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>				
per Diem				

14954 02 08

COL-

COL. *Zach. Tiffin's* Regiment of Foot,
consisting of 13 Companies, 60 private Men, 2 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 2 Drums, 1 Piper in each Company: In all amounting to 884 Men,

To 590 Musquets and Bayonets at One Pound each	590	00	
To 294 Pikes at 5s. each	73	10	00
To 884 Swords and Belts both for Musqueteers and Pikemen at 6s. each	265	04	00
To 26 Halberts at 6s. each	7	16	00
To 13 pair Colours at 2l. each	26	00	00
To 26 Drums at 6s. each	7	16	00

To Subsisting this Regiment for the above 200 Days at 6d. *per Diem*.

4420

5390 06 00

COL. *Thomas Lloyd's* Regiment of Foot, consisting of the same Numbers.

To Arms, Accouterments, and Subsistance &c. as above

5390 06 00

COL. *Gustavus Hamilton's* Regiment, consisting as above.

To Arms, Accouterments, Subsistance &c. as above.

5390 06 00
100166 13 04

And thus stand the several Facts of this whole Transaction ; from the First Association of the Protestant Forces in Ireland 1688, till the Death of Her Late Majesty Queen Anne.

After his Present Majesty King George's Happy Accession to the Throne : Mr. Hamill prepared the Case and a Petition ; setting forth the deplorable Case of his Suffering Principals ; the Merit and Importance of their Services : Yet though he took Care, and intrusted it in the Hands of one of his Majesty's Ministers ; who assured Mr Hamill, that he would lay it before the King, with his own Recommendations ; yet he could never obtain any Answer to it to this Day.

Mr Hamill having depended so long for an Answer to his Petition, that he had Reason to believe it was Lost or Mis-laid ; he presented the following Petition, which was Read in Council, and referr'd to his Grace the Duke of Bolton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,

To the KINGS most Excellent Majesty in Council :

The Humble Petition of William Hamill, Gent. Agent and Trustee, for, and on behalf of the Officers and Soldiers of the two Late Garrisons of Londonderry and Inniskilling in Ireland, their Relicts and Representatives,

Sheweth,

THAT Your Petitioners Principals, who in 1688 made the First Noble and Successful Stand, against King James, then in Ireland, and his Army of French and Irish (that Invaded that Kingdom ;) which their Majesties King William and Queen Mary, were pleased to Acknowledge, as an Eminent and Extraordinary Service, performed to them, and their Kingdoms in General ; by a Resolute and Unparralled Defence, with Repeated Assurances of their Royal Reward, Pursuant to their Majesty's Declaration, for distributing the Forfeited Estates in Ireland, to them, that should be Aiding and Assisting, in the Reduction of that Kingdom.

That the same Estates, being afterwrds divested out of the Crown, (and Sold for discharging 700,000 Pounds of other Publick Debts) the Forces of those Garrisons were left

left to resort to *Parliaments* for their Pay; which, upon a Recommendation from Her Late Majesty Queen *Anne*, to the House of Commons; was by a Committee of that House in 1711, Reported to be due 195,091 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.*

But by Reason of the continuance of the *Wars*, the Provision for the same, hath been hitherto retarded; seeming to be reserved for Your Majesty's Auspicious Reign.

Her Late Majesty Queen *Anne*, out of Her *Royal Bounty*, gave Orders for three Hundred Pounds in *England*, and Four Hundred Pounds in *Ireland*, to be Paid Your Petitioner, for his present Subsistence; till some Method could be taken by *Parliament*, for Payment of the said *Arrears*.

Your Petitioner by Reason of the great Expence and Charges, Nineteen Years soliciting for His Pay; and Supporting and Relieving several of his Principals, in a Starving and Miserable Condition; have not only Exhausted his own Substance, to the value of above 4000 Pounds, but still lies under Weighty Debts; all which has now Reduced your Petitioner to Want and Poverty in his *Old-Age*.

Which has laid your Petitioner, under a Necessity, of Addressing Your Majesty by *Petition*: For some further Relief in the mean time, either in *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*; as to Your Majesty's *Royal Bounty* and *Goodness*, shall seem meet.

Which Petition, Your Majesty was most Graciously pleased to refer to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; who was pleased to refer the same to the then *Lord Justices* there; who sent the following Letter to his Grace the Duke of *Bolton*, *Viz.*

July 3d. 1717.

WE have Received the Honour of Your Grace's Letter, of the 5th past: Transmitting to us, the Memorial of Mr. *William Hamill*; we have Examined the same, and without Entering into the Nature of the Debt, which he alleges to be Due, or the Merit of the Petitioners Services; we do not find that he has the least Pretence of a Demand on this Kingdom.

Signed by } *Broadrick.*
 } *W. Conolly.*
 The

The *Lord-Justices of Ireland*, looking upon this Demand, as a Debt upon *England* only, for Interest and Service, chiefly performed, and for whose benefit the forfeited Estates in *Ireland*, had been Sold for Payment of publick Debts, which were at first promised to be applyed for the Relief and Satisfaction of these deserving Sufferers, who had stood in the Gap by themselves for three Kingdoms.

However, Mr. *Hamill* being afterwards advised, that tho' the Subjects of *Ireland*, might not look upon this as a Debt upon them ; so as to come under any new Burthens for it, as if it were their own ; yet that the Services having been performed amongst them, and many of their near Relations being of the Number of these Distressed and Injured People, the Parliament there might readily come in to let some small Annual Funds, be appropriated for Payment of the Interest of the same, so reported to be due to them, he presented another Petition to the Lords Justices of *Great-Britain*, in the following Words.

To their Excellencies the LORDS JUSTICES of Great-Britain.

The Humble PETITION of William Hamill, Gent. Agent and Trustee, for and on Behalf of the Officers and Soldiers of the two late Garrisons of Londonderry and Innishkilling in Ireland; their Relicts and Representatives.

Sheweth,

TH A T in the last *Parliament*, in the Late Queen *Anne's* Reign ; the Annexed was prepared and Published, as being the true State of the Case of Your Petitioners ; who, in 1688, made the first Stand against King *James*, then in *Ireland*, and detained his Army of 30,000 *French* and *Irish*, then besieging them, from Invading *England* or *Scotland* ; which their Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, were pleased to acknowledge an Eminent and Extraordinary Service performed to

to them and their Kingdoms in General; by a Resolute and Unparrell'd Defence, with repeated Assurances of their Royal Reward; pursuant to their Majesties Declaration, for distributing the then Forfeited Estates in *Ireland*, to them that should be Aiding in the Reduction of that Kingdom.

But the same Estates, being afterwards divested out of the *Crown*; and Sold to discharge 700.000 *l.* Publick Debt: Your Petitioners were forced to resort to *Parliament* for their Pay; which, (upon a Recommendation from Her Late Majesty Queen *Anne* to the House of Commons of *Great-Britain*) was by a Committee of that House in 1711, Reported to be 195.091 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.*

But by Reason of the continual Exigency of the *Government*, for present Publick Supplies; your *Petitioners* made no further Application for Payment, during the latter end of that Reign, nor since His Majesty's Happy Accession to the *Throne*.

And there being still too large a Demand upon the *Parliament* of *Great-Britain*, for other National Debts; Your Petitioners did decline to Petition His Majesty, for any present Recommendation on their Behalf, to the *British* Parliament.

But Your Petitioners being content to accept some small Annual Fund of Interest in *Ireland*, for Satisfaction of the Sum so Reported due.

Do most Humbly implore your Excellencies Gracious Instructions, to His Majesty's said Lieutenant-General and General Governour there, Recommending Your Petitioners Case to that *Parliament*, in their Approaching Session.

Which, Your Petitioners have reason to Hope, will not be unacceptable to that Kingdom; where your Petitioners Services and Suffering were immediate visible, and where so small a Fund as is desired, may be raised, without any sensible Burthen to the Subjects.

And by this, His Majesty (who by Auspicious Providence, is become Inheritor of the Crown of his Royal Ancestors) will also be Executor, to the good Intentions of their said Late Majesties, so often declared in Favour of your Petitioners (now ready to Perish) Who, though they came in, at the First

K.

Hour

Hour of the Day, are now Petitioning to be last PAID, for Lives and Estates spent in that Cause; of which his Majesty is now the *Glorious Defender*.

And Your Petitioner, &c.
William Hamill.

Copy of a Letter from Charles Delafay, Esq; to his Grace the Duke of Bolton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Whitehall, June 15th, 1719.

My Lord,

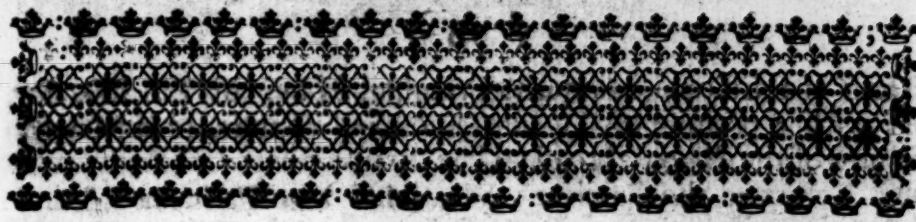
THE Inclosed Petition of *William Hamill*, Gent. in Behalf of the Officers and Soldiers of the two Late Garrisons of *Londonderry* and *Innishkilling*, and their Relicts and Representatives; having been laid before the *Lord Justices*, praying their Excellencies Instructions to your Grace, for recommending their Case to the *Parliament of Ireland*, in their next Session; their Excellencies have thought fit to direct, that the same be Transmitted to Your Grace, and to do therein what Your Grace shall think Proper.

*To his Grace the Duke
of Bolton, &c.*

I am, &c.

Charles Delafay..





Mr. *William Hamill's*

Private

C A S E.



WILLIAM HAMILL, is Brother and Heir of Col. *Hugh Hamill*, Deceased ; who was one of the Colonels of *Londonderry*, of an Estate of about 1000 *l. per Ann.* and was by much, the most Active Man in that Memorable Siege, and kept a Diary of the same: He was look'd upon as the Spring of their Actions, and the First in their Councils. When King *James* sent to desire some of their Number to be sent out to treat with him

him (the Colonel being the Principal Man) he was Tempted with a promise of Twenty Thousand Pounds, to be lodged in any of the *Banks* abroad ; if he would disert his Party, and not Return to the Garrison : Which he Bravely Rejected ; tho' his Estate was then very much Incumbered.

After that Great Affair was over, he was appointed Agent for those Regiments ; and when he came to *England*, he was handsomely Received at Court, particularly by Queen *Mary* : He followed these Peoples Claims, with all the Application and Address imaginable ; but the former Incumbrance upon his Estate, with about 3000*l.* Damage, done to his *Mills* and *Plantations*, by the Enemy ; together with the Expence of Soliciting these Claims, and the Money he did at several Times Advance, to the Indigent Officers, who had no dependance but upon their Agent ; having Stript Him of his whole Estate : The Thoughts of that, together with the Disappointments he met with at Court ; first effected his Head, and soon after broke his Heart.

• Mr. *William Hamill*, having thus lost his Brother ; likewise the Prospect of an Estate of 1000 Pounds a Year, to which he should have succeeded : However to the Agency he succeeded, at the earnest desire of all concern'd.

He likewise followed their Claims, with all the Dexterity of a Man of Business ; to which he has been accustomed from his Youth, but with his Brothers ill Success and hard Fate : For besides His Charges in Soliciting for above 20 Years ; he has been obliged, as Agent, to Support many of the Officers while Living, and to be at the Charge of Burying several of them when they Died in Want ; till he has spent and laid out above 4000*l.* which was his All ; not doubting in the least but that a Debt of so much Merit, as that, for which he was soliciting, would not only have been Justly and Honourably Paid ; but that some Singular Marks of the Nations Gratitude, would have been shown to every Body concern'd in it.

The

The late Queen *Anne* was so sensible of the Hardships this Solicitation had brought upon him ; that in the Year 1707, She was graciously pleased, for a present Support, to give him 200 *l.* out of Her *Royal Bounty*, and in 1709 100 *l.* and in 1710 400 *l.* more : At which Time, a Proposal was made to him, by the Lord *Godolphin*, then Lord High Treasurer, of a Pension of 400 *l.* per *Ann.* which he durst not then Accept of ; least his Principals should suspect that thereupon he might desist from prosecuting their Demand.

But though his Difficulties have been still increasing upon him since that Time ; yet he has never been able to obtain one Six Pence of Support from the Government, since his Majesty's Happy Accession to the Throne ; though he has sought it earnestly, and almost with Tears.

When *Diogenes* was asked, what he thought was the greatest Hardship of Life ? He answer'd, *To be Old and Poor.* To be Old and Poor, and in a Prison, is such a dismal Scituation, that if such Things had happen'd to a Man, through his own Folly, or even Misdemeanors ; it would yet move some more Tender-Hearted People, to contribute somewhat to his Relief : But when such Things happen to a Man, through Innocent Misfortunes ; a Generous Pity can hardly be avoided if a Man should endeavour it ; nor his Heart secured against the continual Baits of Humane Compassion, till such Time as he has eased himself of these Calls, by a Tender of some Relief.

But when an Aged Gentleman, formerly in Figure and Condition, is brought to such a pass, by endeavouring the Relief and Service of others, who Lost their *All*, in serving the Government, in the Extraordinary manner abovesaid, is seemingly a little unaccountable, if it may not be said to stand a Reproach and Blemish upon the Justice, and even Religion of their Fellow-Subjects.

How-

However Mr. *Hamill*, is now so quite Spent and Exhausted, that he can no longer Support himself and his Family with a Morsel of Bread ; nor able now, to do these Brave Unfortunate People any further Service ; and therefore, upon his own Account, and upon Account of those HEROES ; he has done his last Justice to the *Cause*, by opening their CASE, and his own to the World ; thereby to Address Mankind for some Relief.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

In Page 4th Line 29th, for 4849 read 142,849. Page 22 Line 4th, for *our Account* read *an Account*.



(A-50)

1. The first part of the report is a general description of the project. It includes the title, the purpose of the study, and the scope of the work. The second part is a detailed description of the methods used in the study. This includes the design of the study, the selection of the subjects, and the procedures used to collect and analyze the data. The third part is a description of the results of the study. This includes the data that were collected and the conclusions that were drawn from the data. The fourth part is a discussion of the results of the study. This includes a comparison of the results to the results of other studies and a discussion of the implications of the results for future research.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methods used in the study. This includes the design of the study, the selection of the subjects, and the procedures used to collect and analyze the data. The design of the study was a randomized controlled trial. The subjects were selected from a random sample of the population. The procedures used to collect and analyze the data were described in detail in the methods section of the report.

3. The third part of the report is a description of the results of the study. This includes the data that were collected and the conclusions that were drawn from the data. The data showed that the treatment group had significantly better outcomes than the control group. The conclusions drawn from the data were that the treatment was effective in improving outcomes.

4. The fourth part of the report is a discussion of the results of the study. This includes a comparison of the results to the results of other studies and a discussion of the implications of the results for future research. The results of this study are consistent with the results of other studies. The implications of the results for future research are that further research is needed to determine the long-term effects of the treatment.

5. The fifth part of the report is a conclusion. This includes a summary of the findings of the study and a statement of the overall conclusions. The findings of the study were that the treatment was effective in improving outcomes. The overall conclusions were that the treatment should be used in the management of the condition.

6. The sixth part of the report is a list of references. This includes a list of the studies that were cited in the report. The references are listed in alphabetical order by the author's name.